REGISTERED No. 1—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,145.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4½As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "AGRA," 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	20	Leave Negapatam	1
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	24	„ Musulipatam	5
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	6
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Beypore	25	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Alleppy	26	„ False Point	9
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	11
„ Colombo	29		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Fao	7
„ Gwader	25	„ Bushire	9
„ Jask	27	„ Baharein	10
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire ......April	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	3	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Rutnagherree.	Vingorla.
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Doery, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 20th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave last week in March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only [and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. S. Gbuy	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
				April.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th March 1875

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INTENDING PASSENGERS are informed that the

Screw Steamer "HINDOO"

will leave positively on the 24th MARCH, full or not.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	——	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about	7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents. W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool .... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th March	1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April	1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,124,	400,	on 5th May	1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract [with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rewas or Karanja.	Dhurumtur.	Thull.	Alibag.	Reodunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 9	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday, excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

LAMPS LAMPS

FOR KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER, MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS, BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, and Plated Articles, &c., at Byculla.

[Next to Mr. Hunsraj Curromsey's Temple.]

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, all the property of a deceased Gentleman, the same consisting of glass, crockery, and plated articles, knives, &c., sets of blackwood and teakwood camp and dining tables, carved sideboard, paper screens, circular, oval, card and sofa tables, conversation Cleopatra and sofa couches, chiffoniers, carpets, hanging argand lamps with drops, several pairs of globe lamps, five and six-light chandelliers with cut shades and drops, wall argand lamps, engravings and other pictures, large pier glasses in gilt frames, brass hall lanterns, carved 4-post bedsteads, camp cots, dressing, and writing tables, chests and liquor cases, dining, drawing, bedroom, and easy chairs, almirahs and clothes presses, teapoys, an 8-day clock by "Morris" of London, dispense and several miscellaneous articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues, with full particulars will be published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, consisting of carved, circular, camp and side tables, arm, easy and drawing room chairs, sideboard, teapoys, pier and dressing tables, reclining couches, chiffonier, cupboards and presses, wardrobe, a 15 days' clock, hanging argand and table lamps, a small iron safe with Chubb's lock and keys, by J. Lord & Co., carved four posts bedstead with mattrasses, pillows, and curtain, a rosewood semi-grand piano by Erard, carpets, chests of drawers, toilet glasses, porcelain, glass, and platedware, dispense and other articles, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., in a tent, opposite the Apollo Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c. the property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, convertible into a Waggonette, with pair of handsome Grey Arab Horses, 7 and 8 years old, quiet in double and single Harness, have been frequently driven by a Lady, one of them a capital Saddle Horse, a collection of choice Plants &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, ordered direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome, household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of Memon Ellias Ally, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Soolamon Issa, Essa Soolamon, and Hajee Aboo Bucker Hajee Soolaman the mortgagors, the following landed properties, viz. :

All that piece or parcel of landed or Government ground situate in, and fronting on the east side, of Don Tar, Second Row, and on the west side of Don Tar, Third Row, in the Mandvee Sub-district, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-seven square yards, or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Nos. 1432, 1461 and 1482, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 115, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the public road called Don Tar, Third Row, on or towards the west by the aforesaid Don Tar, Second Row, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Dossal Cadoo, and on or towards the south by the moiety of the property of the late firm of Hajee Essack Sons & Co.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 3 P.M.

Lot No. 1.

All that, the right, title, and interest of the said parties hereto of the one part of and in the piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground belonging to the late Weswanath Shamjee deceased, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in, and fronting on the east side of Bhendy Bazar in Street, and Parell Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee in the Island of Bombay and are contain by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-one square yards, and fifth ninth of a square yards, or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes, under No. 1-4, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the east by the wall of the property of Aga Khan, on or towards the west by the said Bhendy Bazar and Parell Road, and on or towards the north by a passage reserved for sweepers and the house of Memon Sullamon Lutiff, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Hajee Talie bin Shaik bool Islam.

Lot No. 2.

All that, the right, title, and interest of the parties hereto of the one part, in and to a piece or parcel of land or Fuzendaree ground belonging to Maneckjee Merwanjee together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on and fronting on the east side of Nowrojee Hill, first Row in the Sub-district of Mandvee, registered in the Fuzandarce books under No. 124 and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 155, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and twelve square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Antoba Burahmon Pubsay, on or towards the West by the said Nowrojee Hill, first Row, on or towards the North by the house of Chumbajee Tambay Ghatee, and on or towards the South by a passage and the house of Zulkoo Agree.

Lot No. 3.

All that, the right title and interest of the parties hereto of the one part, in and to a piece or parcel of land or Fuzendaree ground belonging to Maneckjee Merwanjee, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on and fronting on the west side of Nowrojee Hill, first Row in the sub-district of Mandvee and registered in the Fuzendar's book under No 52, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 10, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Nowrojee Hill, first Row, on or towards the west by the house of Marwaree Foma Khema, on or towards the north by the house of Ghatee Ansjee Goonajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thucker Purshotum Cooverjee.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, the following Goods :—

5 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloth
3 „ Grey Longcloth
2 Cases White Jaconets
1 „ White Doria
2 „ Glassware, consisting of Toilet and Scent Bottles, Flower Vases, &c., &c.

On account and risk of the first Purchaser, Ardaseer & Pestonjee 3 Cases White Mulls, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 37 inches 50 yards.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s COGNAC, Rs. 18 per dozen.

This Firm stands 4th on the List of Brandy Exporters.

VINAY & Co.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711. COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS—	Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14	per doz. qts.
	Vray Canon	„ 18	„ „
	Chateau Leoville	„ 22	„ „
	Chateau Lafite	„ 26	„ „
STILL HOCKS—	Laubenheimer	„ 15	„ „
	Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „
	Steinwein	„ 20	„ „
	Marcobrunner	„ 25	„ „
CHAMPAGNE—	Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per 1 doz. qts.		
	Ditto „ 26 per case of 2 doz. pts.		

Just landed ex Steamer Pollux.

DREHER'S BEER—Doppelmaerzenbier, Kronenbier } Rs. 6 8 per dozen. in cases of 3 dozen each.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, a bargain a nearly new handsome C. Spring BAROUCHE, very light, with a pair of well bred Australian geldings, 15·2 hands, together with brass mounted English harness, the property of a gentleman whose family is proceeding home. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL, Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT, KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. ENNERDALE. —The General Average Statement by this Steamer being now completed, CONSIGNEES can have the Balances due to them on producing their DEPOSIT RECEIPTS.

McCULLOCH BROWNE & Co.,

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per S. S. CLIVE, from LIVERPOOL and LONDON, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless the same be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. DUNA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, s.s. Duna.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED for the "HOLI," on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
F. A. GILLAM, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th March 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVING'S BANK will be CLOSED for the "HOLI," on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 29th and 27th instant, for the EASTER HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th March 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

First and Second Class Passengers Return Tickets and Return Tickets for Horses ISSUED on SATURDAY, the 20th March, and intervening days will be available for return on any day up to, and including MONDAY, the 5th April 1875.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In GOODS of AMBEEKABAI, Widow of TRIMBUCK RUGHOONATH, deceased.

SHANTABAI alias JANKIBAI, wife of Gopal Venktesh .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to this Honorable Court by the abovenamed Applicant as the daughter and heir of the above named deceased, for a grant of Letters of Administration to her of the Estate and Effects of the said Ambeekabai deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 15th day of March 1875.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Applicants' Proctors.

P. AND O. WALTZ, BY H. D. PENDER, ESQ., with illustration of the S.S. NUBIA, FREE BY POST FOR RUPEES TWO.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

"LES PRES ST. GERVAIS" CHAS. LECOCQ'S LAST NEW COMIC OPERA FOR VOICE AND PIANO, IN SCORE, RUPEES FIVE,

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, one PORTABLE ENGINE, 6 H.P., complete, Undersigned is ready to give trial of the same any day to intending Purchaser. Apply to

PALLONJEE SORABJEE KULFATTEE.

Bombay, Chundunwady Lane, opposite to Trinity Chapel.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for an up-country station a EUROPEAN, who has a knowledge of Cotton. Address stating salary expected to B., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING, by a respectable young Man, with a family in the Fort, on moderate terms, address "Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CLERK who understands BOOK-KEEPING and is willing to be generally useful. Apply to W., Care of the *Bombay Gazette*, Office.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY (Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

THOMSON & TAYLOR, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,*

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
BRANCH DISPENSARY, KALBADAVIE ROAD.

Thomson & Taylor's Specialities.

G.'s Liniment. An infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

Concentrated Essence of Chiretta.

The medicinal properties of this preparation are well known as a Tonic in diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia, accompanied by constipation, and in the debility attendant on convalescence from Bilious and other Fevers.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

Tamarind Cough Balsam.

In Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza and Hoarseness, this Balsam speedily gives relief, and if properly persevered in seldom fails to effect a cure.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1.

Easton's Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.

In Boils, poverty of the blood, nervousness, and in all cases of debility, by its regular use the appetite is revived, digestion of food increased, and physical strength restored.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

(Full direction in the Native Languages.)

Chemical Food or Syrup of the Phosphates of Iron, Lime, Soda, and Potash.

Is highly beneficial for growing children, for adults suffering from weakness caused by fever or other illness, acting as a most nutritious and powerful tonic.

Per Bottle. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

MRS. LAKE, MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats*," "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
Coarse Straw Hats untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made*." "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets*." "*Nursing Stays*," Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, March 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY, WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

FIRST CLASS HORSES AND PIANO.

"OTHELLO," 6 year old, Waler 16-2½, black, very handsome, powerful, &c., well bred, steady in harness, good mouth and action, fast trotter, sound, grand Brougham Horse. Rs. 1,750.

"SNOWSTORM," 6 year old, Waler, 16-1½, dapple grey, black tail, and points very handsome, well bred, good tempered, steady, good mouth and action sound.

"LUCIFER," 6 year old, Waler, 16-1½ very dark chestnut, very good match to the above in length, and general carriage, same quality, but rather more powerful, good tempered, steady, good mouth and action, sound, a magnificent pair of Horses. Rs. 2,500.

All three horses have been 15 months in India.

A Semigrand Solid Mahogany Piano by Collard, brought out 18 months ago at a cost of Rs. 1,550. Price Rs. 1,100.

The above is the property of J. Hunter Blair, Esquire, C. S., whose family is proceeding to England.

For further particulars, apply to

TAYLOR & Co., Mount Road, Madras.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING BY MR. P. A. LOPES.

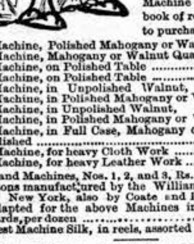
LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin, Pianos, &c., Repaired, Tuned and Regulated, and also received for Repairs and on Commission Sale.

Mr. Lopes trusts that his several years' experience in the above line in Bombay will induce his numerous Constituents and the Public to continue to favour him with their patronage.

Byculla Terrace, Bellassis Road.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	„ 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	„ 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	„ 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen 2

Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

KEROSENE OIL LAMPS of different sizes, with LANTERNS complete, suitable for Street Lighting, Gardens and Public Buildings.

FORCE PUMPS, or FIRE EXTINGUISHERS for Watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fires as ready help.

SCALES, Platform, Tea, Union and Post Office.

Dr. TOWNSEND'S GENUINE SARSAPARILLA.

PERRY DAVIS' GENUINE PAIN-KILLER.

ALLAN'S LUNG BALSAM. This Medicine is very effective against all Chest and Pulmonary Diseases.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, 4, 10 and 12 Sticks to the lbs. For Sale, at the Office of the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., No. 7, Parsee Bazar Street.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH, 1875.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. Railway Trains from Bombay.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

NOTICES.

HAMILTON & CO., JEWELLERS, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.		Rs
Bracelets, all Gold, stiff or flexible bands, and for Portraits	60	to	250
„ elegant, enamelled and set with Coral, Pearls, Turquoise, &c.	70	to	200
„ handsome, for evening wear, enamelled in colours, and set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, &c.	200	to	1,200
„ of Hair, neatly mounted in Gold	20	to	70
„ Silver-mounted, Pebble, and Malachite	10	to	45
Brooches, plain Gold, for morning wear	25	to	110
„ for Dress, enamelled, and set with stones more or less valuable	40	to	1,000
„ for Miniatures, revolving (also with cameo on one side)	40	to	110
„ exquisitely carved Onyx and Shell Cameos	50	to	180
„ of designs, for Archery and Croquet Prizes	50	to	100
„ Mourning, black enamelled, with appropriate emblems	40	to	80

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

HAMILTON & CO.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended, for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, FOUL ERUPTIONS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul. and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory and Sons), MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS, 11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern .... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. .... 6s. 6d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
12 Table Forks	40 „	at	6 6	13 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at	6 6	8 2 6
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at	6 6	3 18 0
1 Soup Ladle	10 „	at	6 6	3 5 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at	7 0	4 4 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 4 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at	7 0	4 18 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£61 19 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, Mascurine and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5 P.M., to receive the report of the Special Committee appointed at the last Meeting, and to decide upon the future of the Club. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
PERCY V. JAMES, Honorary Secretary.

LAHORE GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP.

TICKETS—10 RUPEES.

The Winner to take half :—

2nd Horse 5-16
3rd „ 3-16

To close the day before the Race.

The result of Drawing will be published in the Indian Newspapers, Application and Remittance to be made to the Honorary Secretary, Lahore.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital Rs. 6,000,000; Revenue Rs. 1,700,000.
Existing Assurances over Rs. 44,925,620.
Invested Funds, exclusive of the Value of sums Reassured Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE.—The Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the "HOLI" on SATURDAY, the 20th, instant, and on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26th and 27th for the EASTER HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. W. ROBERTSON, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
M. LANDON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
THOMAS MATHESON, pro. Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 11th March 1875.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED.

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of First-class HORSES, the majority of which are broken and being in firm condition are fit for immediate use. Officers and Gentlemen in want of Horses should lose no time in making their selections, as Mr. Hunter's intentions are to price the Horses moderately to ensure a speedy sale. Mr. Hunter being desirous to return as early as possible. This is positively the last batch of this season.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

23rd February 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 „ „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ⅔ (two thirds.)
„ Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st. May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (26th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 „ „	3,000	6 „ „	75
7 „ „	1,000	10 „ „	50
4 „ „	500	11 „ „	40
4 „ „	250	11 „ „	30
4 „ „	200	14 „ „	20
4 „ „	150	20 „ „	10

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS, 15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

SPORTING GUNS AND RIFLES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY, IMPORTERS OF FIRE-ARMS AND AMMUNITION, *Would draw the attention of purchasers to their Stock of first class WEAPONS.*

RIFLES.

Breech-Loading Double Rifle, in case complete, No. 13264, By Reilly	Rs. 400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto No. [illegible]	475
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 14502	[illegible]
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13945	400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 13806	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto without case, No. 14461	340
Ditto ditto ditto ditto in case complete 15601	320
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto 17725	300
C F 12 bore Breech-loader, Damascus barrels, sighted to 400 yards, by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements Complete	260
C F 12 bore Breech-loader laminated steel barrels, sighted to 400 yards rebounding locks, by Lincoln Jefferies, with case and implements complete	275
Breech-loading Pin Fire, 16 bore, Damascus twist barrels by Lefaucheaux, in case with implements complete	210
Ditto ditto ditto chain twist barrels	210
Witworth Enfield Match Rifle, with tangent sights to 1,200 yards	160
Martini Henry Express Rifle, 450, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	220
Snider Sporting Rifle, by Lincoln Jefferies, sighted to 1,000 yards, in case complete	140
Rook Rifles each	65

GUNS.

Double Barrel Breech-loading Gun, in case complete by Reilly	Rs. 400
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	[illegible]
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	270
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Ditto ditto ditto ditto	200
Air Guns in cases, each	[illegible]
Double Barrel (1 Smooth and 1 Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jeffars. patent twist, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	340
Do. do. (I smooth and I Rifle Barrel) by Lincoln Jefferies, patent twist with rebounding locks, 12 bore, with case and implements complete	380
Snap action double barrel, 12 bore breech-loader with rebounding locks, Damascus twist by Lincoln Jeffries, with case and implements complete	275
Double barrel 12bore chain twist breech-loader, by Tolley, with case and implements complete	200
Double barrel breech-loader, 12 bore patent twist without case	180
P F Double barrel, 16 bore, b...afaucheaux, in case complete	130

REVOLVERS.

6 Chamber Revolver, by Galand with 2o patent steel breech pieces for making cartridges, bullet mould, and all implements, complete in case	Rs. 150
8 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies, extra finished, in case complete	70
Solid Bodied 6 chamber Revolver, short barrel, hair trigger, by Lincoln Jefferies, in case complete	65
Pair double barrel C. F. turn-over Pistols, with German Silver fittings, in case complete	100
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber Revolver, Webley's patent, in case with 100 Cartridges	65
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, by Galand, without case	[illegible]
6 Chamber C. F. Self-extracting Revolver, large size, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	[illegible]
Ditto ditto smaller size, without case	[illegible]
Solid Bodied 6 chamber short barrel C. F. Revolver, by Lincoln Jefferies	[illegible]
Solid Bodied C. F. 6 chamber, Tranter principle, by Lincoln Jefferies, without case	[illegible]
Solid Bodied 7 chamber pocket Revolver, Rimfire, without case	25
Colt's Deringer Pistols for 410 cap bullets, each	25

Revolvers, by Reilly, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 each.

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS KEPT IN STOCK.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight.

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 15th March 1875.

No telegrams of to-day's date have come through-up to the time of writing, but Saturday's receipts at the American ports came in this morning, and as they are only 7,000 against 10,000 bales last year, we may look for at least a steady market in Liverpool.

In Reuter's list of weekly quotations there are very few changes, Bombay linseed and Ferozepore rapeseed has declined 9d., while Calcutta linseed has advanced 6d. per cwt.

From private messages of Saturday's date we learn of the stoppage of Messrs. J. C. Imthurm and Co. of London, a finance house of considerable extent. The amount of the liabilities are not yet known, but from the nature of their transactions they must be considerable; Bombay houses, however, are not expected to suffer materially.

The weekly return of the New Bank of Bombay to the 13th instant is again of a favorable character, the following being the leading changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	3,48,168
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	1,64,655
Deposits	Inc. „	15,11,661
Government Securities	Inc. „	4,18,276
Loans	Dec. „	7,67,009
Bills Discounted	Inc. „	12,97,377
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	1,86,393

Sterling Exchange has manifested a slightly firmer feeling again, and rates all round may be quoted 1-32d. higher since Saturday. The tendency is doubtless partly due to the usual indisposition to enter into fresh business on a mail day, but the slight recovery in the price of Bar Silver and the stiffer appearance of the home money market may also have something to do with it. Closing quotations are.—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 13-32 to 7-16	„
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 10 13-32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight,	1s. 10 7-16d.	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

Government Paper is quiet and slightly easier. The announcement of a fresh loan for 2½ crores naturally has an adverse effect at the moment, but after all the amount is so small, especially if brought out during the monsoon, that it will scarcely be felt. We quote to day:—Fours Rs. 102½ Fours a half Rs. 103½, Fives and a half Rs. 109¾. The Share Market continues remarkably dull especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies which are generally Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share lower. Bank of Bombay's are a shade firmer.

Cotton continues steady with a very fair demand at fully Saturday's rates. The enquiry at the moment runs chiefly on Omrawuttee, Good Fair having been sold at Rs. 193 to Rs. 194. Ginned Broach still commands previous prices say Rs. 232 to Rs. 233 half pressed notwithstanding a very marked falling off in the quality. For Mowa immediate delivery Rs. 198 to Rs. 199 may be quoted, and for Dhollera April delivery Rs. 187 per candy. Saturday's receipts were 7,746 bales.

Freights by steamer have gone from bad to worse to-day, engagements have been made at £2 for immediate shipment and even for shipment all the month, higher than £2 2-6 is not obtainable.

By sail matters are nearly as bad, very little cargo is offering, and rates may be quoted nominally at £2 to £2-5 per ton.

Piece Goods have been quite depressed and we need scarcely look for any extent of business being done now until after the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value each	Pd up.	Last dividend	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
5,35[?]	1,000	all	6p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25[?]	all	8p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	N°	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	275
40,000	209	all	8 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[?]	5,000	2,850	100pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,500
300	2000	1,100	50 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	690
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	250
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	12,0[?]	11,000	200pa	Apollo Press Co	3,400
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	625
155	500	all	60p.a	Berar Company (New)	545
200	2,000	all	200pa	Bombay Press Co	1,400
500	500	all	50p.a	Do New	350
1,400	250	all	6½p.c	Broach Cotton Co	150
400	1,500	all	37½pa	Carwar Company	700
430	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	130
500	1,880	all	175pa	Colaba Press Co	3,800
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
552	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,030
150	5,500	all	200	Fort Press Co	2,900
800	2,000	2,000	15 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
800	1,000	all	100 pa	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 pa	Imperial Press Co	415
2125	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co	415
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,500
120	...	1,500	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press Co	1,200
...	500	all	100 pa	Sassoon Press Co	550
250	500	750	135 pa	Scinde Press Co	400
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	825
150	850	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£ 3	218-3-0	5 p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	244
—	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£10	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
—	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
—	£18	199 5 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares	220

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,210
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
1,750	1,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land	1,150
8,000	1,400	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	265

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian Mail steamer Persia left Aden for Bombay on Sunday the 14th instant, at 1 p. m.

The ship Chandos, 1,506 tons, Captain S. Ross, will sail to-day for Havre, with a cargo of 8,590 bales cotton, 900 cwts linseed, 200 cwts horns, and 131½ cwts coir yarn.

The s. s. Atlantic, 923 tons, Captain B. Swanson, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from New-castle (February 17th), calling at Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Ophir, 41 tons, Captain J. Caster, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Rangoon (February 10th), with a cargo of timber and 5,048 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Winona, 693 tons, Captain J. Gordon, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (October 18th), with a cargo of 1,051 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. John Campbell & Co.

The s. s. Duna, 852 tons, Captain W. Thomson arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Liverpool (February 16th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The s. s. Clive, 810 tons, Captain W. H. Blunt, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Liverpool (February 10th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and Mr. Melroy and Mr. Jackson as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed yesterday for K. Coast & Kurrachee, with a general cargo & the following passengers:—State prisoner Shahajee Bhouslay, seven followers & boy, Captain Cunningham, Major & Mrs. Galloway, and 207 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain T. Nesler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Style, Col. Nicholets and servant, Mrs. Pillay, Mr. Mulock and servant, Dr. Cruickshank and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and son, Mr. Nazereth, Mr. Mahomed Suchoo and twenty-five deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Clive (s)	Blunt	Liverpool, Feb 10.
14	Duna (s)	Thomson	Liverpool, Feb 16.
	Winona	Gordon	Liverpool, Oct 18.
	Ophir	Caster	Rangoon, Feb 10.
15	Euphrates (s)	Nesler	Bussorah, Feb 25.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Townsend	Portsmouth, Feb 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Indus (s)	Anderson	Southampton.
	India (s)	Henderson	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Stag (s)	Biff	Liverpool.

The Ship Chandos, Ross, to Havre, obtained her port clearance yesterday:—

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Prince Salty Koff, to London or Liverpool.
Steamer Atlantic, to Reval.
Steamer Kate, to Marseilles.
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Agra, to Coast & Calcutta.
Ship Africana, New York.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 15.

From Liverpool.

Timor s. 50 boxes soap, Esbhoy Eyebally; 200 boxes soap, Abdool Hossin Essofally.
Wycliffe s. 1,380 bundles iron hoops, Gaddum & Co.
Viadomora s, 250 barrels alum, Typall Cumma.

From London.

Vespecian s, 50 barrels alum, Abdoolally Abdool Hossein.
Canara s, 30 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Walmer Castle, 100 casks pale ale, Jemsetjee Framjee; 8 cases old tom, Abdool Hoosen Goolam Hosien; 50 cases stout, Hurmusjee Rustomeje & Co; 44 cases empty bott'es, Byramjee Shaporjee.
Hindoo s, barrels brimstone, Kellabhoy Heerachund; 250 kegs sulphate of copper, Typoll Cumma; 2 casks sherry, Ardeser Jamsetjee; 6 cases sherry, 1 case champagne, 3 cases, port, 16 cases cognac and 9 cases brandy Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Timor s, 153 boxes soap, Abdool Hoosein Golam Hosien.

From Bordeaux.

Mario, 30 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.
India s, 234 cases wines, Bouneville & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 15.

For Liverpool.

Clydesdale, 1,800 cwts. linseed, Knoop and Co.
Sceptre, 365 cwts coir yarn, Morejee Natha.
Caledonian s, 141 bales wool, Cullionjee Pitamber; 61 bales wool, Cursondass Vullubdass; 21 bales cotton, Veljee Moiljee; 41 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 95 bales cotton, Purbudass Visbhockundass; 323 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 52 cwts. horns, Mareally Nuthao.
Enmore s, 61¼ cwts. coir yarn, Mooljee Hurry; 51 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurria.
Hindoo s, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 690 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.
Diadem s, 1,603 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 31 bales wool and 672 cwts. hemp, Jaitha Pursotum; 22 bales wool, Abdoola Moomun; 50 bales wool, Vussonjee Dewchund; 65 cwts dry ginger, Nanjee Herjee.
Hutton s, 799½ cwts linseed. Shamjee Veerjee.
Parana s, 290 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 31 cwts horns 7 tons bones, Ally Mahomed Hassum.
Stag s, 135 cwts myrabollanes & 480 cwts linseed, Gangjee Nurput.
Prince Frederick, 150 cwts horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For London.

Indus s, 12¼ cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 4 cwts ivory, Abdoola Succor; 10 cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Adamjee; 6¼ cwts ivory, Goolam Hossein Currimbhoy; 2¼ cwts ivory, Munishunker Hurrysunker; 6 cwts ivory, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 3 cases shawls, Sewnath Punalal; 2 cases shawls, Sobhagram Naginchund.
Louisa, 21 cases rose oil, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 525 cwts hemp, Dayall Jairas.

For Amsterdam.

Frank Carvill, 465 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

For Havre.

Glendower, 400 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Celestial Empire, 500 cwts linseed, Goculdass Thackersey.
Walmer Castle; 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Royal Welsh, 100 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.

For New York.

Africana, 7,500 cwts linseed, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

For Marseilles.

Kate s, 16,500 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 1,417½ cwts gingelly seed and 184 corges skins, Ewart, Latham & Co.
Castor s, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 388 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

For Reval.

Atlantic s, 3,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For Venice.

Tehran s, 787 bags coffee, P. & O. Co.

For Falmouth.

Cyrene, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

For Hongkong.

Gwalior, s, 36½ cwts sharkfins, and 3 cwts fishmaws, Veerjee Nanjee; 366 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co; 157 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 5 bales sharkfins, Mareally Nathoo.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 8th Mar. 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Col H A Smyth, R A, will be struck off the strength on promotion, and proceed to England at the public expense; and Maj R E Cane R A, will proceed to England at the public expense, and join the Brigade into which he has been promoted.

Maj G W Holdsworth, Bl Infr, is transferred from Allahabad to Sialkot, for general duty, at his own request.

Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards, of the promotion of the undermentioned officers of R A, they are directed to proceed to stations as follows for duty:—

Lt-Col H Strover, 9th Brigade, to Thayetmyo.
Lt-Col J Kelly, 8th Brigade, to Peshawar.
Lt-Col G H Stone, 23rd Brigade, to Morar.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 20th Feb 1875, directing Surgn Maj C C Dempster, doing duty at Benares, to proceed to Kasauli, in order to assume medical charge of that depot on 1st March 1875.

Dated the 20th Feb 1875, directing Surgn Maj J G Leask, M D, on general duty at Allahabad, to assume medical charge of the rest camp, from Surgn Maj M F Manifold.

Dated the 22nd Feb 1875, directing Surgn G T Langridge to remain at Allahabad, on general duty, until further orders.

Presidency District order, dated the 23rd Feb 1875, directing Surgn J L Corbett, doing duty in the Presy Genl Hospital, to proceed to Meerut and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl, Indian Medl Service, at that station for duty before the 1st proximo.

Dated the 23rd Feb 1875, directing Lt Col G T Jones, Bl Infy, to officiate as Garrison Qr Mr, vice Major C J Hughes, appointed to another situation.

Gwalior District order, dated the 10th Feby 1875, directing Col W C Trevor, V C, R E, 54th Foot, to assume command of the station of Morar, and the fortress of Gwalior, vice Brigadier Genl R O Bright, C B, proceeded on inspection duty.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 20th Feby 1875, directing Surgn Maj J Duncan, M D, on reporting his arrival at Bareilly, to take over medical charge of the 11th N I, from Surgn W E B Moynan M D, who will proceed and do duty with the 3rd Goorkhas at Almora, until further order.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 20th Feb 1875, directing Col F W Swinhoe, R A, to assume command of the station, vice Maj Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, proceeded on inspection duty.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 24th Feb 1875, directing Surgn J A Gormely, M D, lately arrived from England, to remain at Allahabad, until further orders.

Rawul Pindi Brigade order, dated the 10th Feby 1875, appointing Surgn G Watson, M D, to the officiating medical charge of the 14th Bengal Lancers, vice Surgn Maj B Kendall.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 26th Feb 1875, directing Capt H C Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to act as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 27th idem, vice Capt H G Waterfield, Brigade Maj, on inspection duty.

8th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Regimental order, dated the 20th Feb 1875, appointing Lt G A Money, Interpreter, to the battalion, vice Lt H H Russell, proceeded on leave to England.

11th Foot (1st Battalion)—Regimental order, dated the 21st Nov 1874, directing Capt J H Bamfield to act as Paymaster, with effect from the 14th idem, vice Paymaster D. Simpson, reported sick.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 15th Feb 1875, making the following appointments, on the departure of Lt G H Elliott to join the garrison class at Lucknow, on the 11th Jan 1875:—

Lt G T Morris to officiate as 2nd Squad Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Squad Subn.

Lt C H V Garbett to officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, in addition to his duties as 2nd Squad Subn.

16th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 24th Dec 1874, making the following appointments, in the room of Lt-Col W B Girdlestone, proceeding on sick furlough:—

Maj W G Cubitt, V C, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Commd, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt R H Salkeld, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J M Tulloch, Genl List, Infy, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn.

27th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 18th Feb 1875, appointing Capt J N Steel, Genl List, Inf, attached, to officiate as Qr Mr, vice Lt H V Hunt, on probation in the Commissariat Dept.

35th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 18th Feb 1875, directing Lt F F R Burgess, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, with effect from the 13th idem, during the absence at garrison instruction of Lt R T Hawkes.

The leave to England granted to Capt (local Maj) H Flood, 1st Batn 2nd Foot, by G O C 19th Jan 1875, p 33, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Maj G R Manderson, (E Battery F Brigade), to Simla Mussoorie and Dalhousie, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Lt H T H Repton, (A Battery 8th Brigade) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lt J C R Glasgow, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, on private affairs, for twelve months from date of embarkation.

22nd Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Maj H E Watson, to port of embarkation for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England for twelve months, on private affairs.

40th Foot—Paymaster R Richardson, to England per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot—Lt W H Mortimer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

70th Foot—Lt (Local Capt) E Pearson, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot—Maj (Bt Lt Col) C R Richardson, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Lt S A Menzies, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

Bengal Infantry—Lt Col W K Maftin, to Cashmere and hills north of Dehra, on private affairs, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct.

Staff Corps—Lt Col R Barter, (Commdt 15th N I), to Calcutta, for fifteen days from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt G J Skinner, (Adjt 3rd N I), to remain at Shillong, on medical certificate, from the date he may be relieved of his duties as Station Staff Officer of the Eastern Frontier Dist, till the 19th May.

British Medical Service—Surgn A W Duke, M D, (attached to H Battery 8th Brigade) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn Maj F Odevaine, (in medical charge 34th N I,) to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt Col and Bt Col C H Smith, C B, (A Brigade), to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Ridingmaster G Hadcock, (A Brigade), to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Lt A H Hope, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

British Medical Service—Surgn J B Wilson, M D, (doing duty 11th Hussars), to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 22nd Feb 1875, directing the following medical arrangements and movements:—

Surgn T Galway to proceed in medical charge of drafts for 4th, 11th and 15th Hussars, C-A R H A, R E 2-9th, 2-12th, 70th, 72nd, 85th and 92nd Regts, and other details of R A, leaving Allahabad, as far as Umballa, whence he will return to the former station, where his services are urgently required.

Surgn F S Young, M D, to proceed in medical charge of drafts for 13th Hussars, 14th Foot, 1-18th, 51st, 2-19th, 40th and 65th Regts, as far as Lucknow, whence he will return without delay to Allahabad, where his services are urgently required.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 16th Feb 1875, directing Surgn W E B Moynan, M D, to proceed and report himself to the Depy Surgn Genl of the Meerut Circle.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 26th Feb 1875, directing Surgn J J Greene, M D, lately arrived from England, to remain on general duty at that station until further orders.

Subathu Station order, dated the 24th Feb 1875, appointing Lt and Adjt G M Richmond, left half battalion 36th Foot to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Maj M C Morris, relieved.

7th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 20th Feb 1875, appointing Lt H C Lamb, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, and to assume charge of the Q mr's Office temporarily, vice Capt G Logan, proceeding on furlough.

19th Native Infantry—Regimental order, dated the 23rd Feb 1875, making the following appointments, in the room of Col J F Stafford, proceeding on leave preparatory to furlough:—

Lt-Col J Ruggles 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commdt.

Capt J E Waller to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his duties as Offg 1st Wing Subn.

Lt D E Gouldsbury to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as Adjt.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 11.)

Mr R H M Ellis, Asst Conservr of Forests, reported his arrival at Calcutta, on return from furlough, on the 19th Feb 1875.

Home Department.

Surgn-Maj W H Adley, 15th Ben Cavy, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Umballa in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date of his receiving charge.

Surgn O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavy, is appointed Civil Surgn of Dera Ismail Khan, in succession to Surgn-Maj C P Costello, proceeded with his regiment in relief, with effect from the date of his receiving charge.

The Revd W Simpson, Chaplain of Dagshai, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days from the 15th March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surgn A G Grant, Offg Civil Surgn of Jullundur, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that station.

Surgn O T Duke, Civil Surgn of Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed Supt of the Jail at that station.

Maj A Stewart, Cant Mag of Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th Feb 1875.

Capt C H T Marshall, Asst Commr, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, during Maj Stewart's absence on leave.

Mr W Pitcaithly, Extra Asst Commr, Umballa has obtained privilege leave of absence for eighty-nine days with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd Feb 1875.

Col T Staples, Dist Supt of Police, Sialkot, is granted sixteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st Instant, or subsequent date.

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Sialkote, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, during Col Staples' absence on leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BRUCE—February 15th, at Cheltenham, the wife of Surgeon-Major J. S. Bruce, Bombay Army, of a son.
KENNEDY—March 15th, at Lower Colaba, the wife of Mr. John Kennedy, Messrs. Knoop & Co., of a daughter.
WALTON—March 11th, at Kurrachee, the wife of H. Izaak Walton, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

POTTER—March 12th, at Bandora, F. J. Potter, Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. R. Co.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHRYSTIE—March 10th, at Nellore, the wife of Captain Chrystie, M. S. C., of a daughter.
LEWIS—March 9th, at Mount Road, the wife of R. Lewis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—ROZE—March 3rd, at "The Tope," Manargoody, Tanjore District, by Revd. H. Little, assisted by Revd. Starling Boulter, Weslyan Ministers, William Jackson to Rose Martha, second daughter of the late Mr. John Rose, Superintendent of Sea-Customs, Negapatam.

DEATH.

GROVE—March 12th, at Madras, Ruth Grove, wife of the late Apothecary Grove, Acting Zillah Surgeon of Cuddapah, deeply and sincerely regretted.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCCULIST-OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM, AND LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY announces that his experienced Representative, Mr. HENRY BETTS, will visit during March and April next, NAGPORE, KAMPTEE, INDORE, MHOW, JUBBULPORE, ALLAHABAD, and other Stations en route for NYNEE TAL, where he will remain from May, till September.

Mr. Betts is furnished with a most complete stock of
MENIST'S
PERFECTED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES, TINTED LENSES, EYE-PROTECTORS, &c.
and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective, or failing sight.
MENIST'S
12-LENS BINOCULARS, NEW ARMY FIELD GLASS, PATENT MILITARY METROSCOPE, &c., are also available.

During Mr. Betts's absence from Bombay the above may be had of Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., to whose care Letters may be addressed, to be forwarded.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

One of the most difficult of the puzzling questions of the day is the excessive armaments which the European Powers maintain. The rulers of the three great Continental States, Russia, Germany, and France, are perpetually exercising their wits in trying to discover some perfect method for keeping up the supply of men to their armies, for maintaining those armies in the greatest state of efficiency, and continuing the numbers at the highest figures the population of each country will permit. This is the object that the rulers have in view; but there is another side to the subject, and that is the effect that such great armaments have upon the prosperity of each country, and, a still greater consideration, the political consequences to the world at large which the constant existence of a large force of armed men cannot fail to have, its evident tendency being to aggravate the chances of war breaking out between any two or even more at any time and under any pretence. The three Powers we have named are engaged in rivalling each other in the number of their armed men, and in their general efficiency and readiness to take the field at any moment; but Austria maintains a large army as well as these three Powers, and in short the system of government in Europe has compelled the formation of a large army by each Power. The infection has passed over the "silver streak" into the United Kingdom, and it has almost become a question of the day at home whether conscription should not be adopted as a means for keeping up the English army to the required number. England, however, depends upon her navy rather than on the number of men who form the army; but the efficiency of her navy is maintained in proportion to the armaments of foreign countries. We build bigger ships and arm them with more formidable weapons, and have a larger number of them always ready for action, solely because of the huge preparations for war which every other nation in Europe is perpetually making.

Amidst all these displays of physical force, whilst the guns are all ready to be fired at any moment, the men by whose orders these great bodies of armed men could be set in motion take every opportunity of assuring the world that they have no immediate intention of breaking the peace. If a man were to walk about amongst his neighbours with three or four six-barrelled revolvers in his belt, always loaded, and were to be constantly declaring that he had no intention of firing them off at any one he might meet, he would probably be asked to remove his revolvers from his belt and leave them at home in future. Should he refuse to do so his neighbours might, with good reason, doubt the sincerity of his intentions, and they would certainly live in perpetual fear lest at some unexpected occurence the fury of the armed man might be excited, and the loaded revolvers be fired off indiscriminately, endangering the lives of a number of persons. The probabilities of some fatal consequences happening from the practice such a man had indulged in of always walking about armed in this way would not be lessened if the rest of his neighbours followed his example, and if each man armed himself in a similar manner. The most casual observer would remark, when he beheld a number of men every day armed with three or four, or the custom might obtain of carrying even more than that number of revolvers in the belt, that any other locality would be preferable to this particular one to live in, and he would forthwith hasten to leave such people and would take up his residence where such dangerous practices did not exist. This assumed condition of social life represents the real condition in which the European Powers live in the present day, and the probabilities of their going to war with one another are nearly as certain as they would be in private life, were each man armed in the manner we have supposed. Whether the Powers that are armed in this way will soon try conclusions with one another, is of course a matter of speculation for so much depends upon the accident of each day; all that is known with any degree of certainty is that two of the great Continental Powers thus fully armed are watching each other's movements very closely, and one of them intends, so the rest of the world believes, to take vengeance on the other, whenever strong enough to do so, for the defeats inflicted in the late war. But, whilst there is uncertainty as to the conflicts which may take place sooner or later between any two or more of the Continental Powers, there is no doubt whatever about the destructive effects produced by the strain put upon the resources of each country through the maintenance of such large armies as it is now the custom to keep ready for duty. Germany, the Power that has been foremost in organising her forces, and whose example in this respect is followed in every other country in Europe, as the German is believed to be the best system for securing a constant supply of men, is now feeling the consequences of her desire to become the most powerful and most progressive of all nations. The success which attended her arms in the late war with France filled Germany's coffers with gold, and consolidated into a united mass the previously discordant elements which surrounded and almost threatened to extinguish Prussia altogether; thus making sure that the German Empire is something more than a name; but notwithstanding this amount of glory signs of instability have already begun to show their presence in the commercial stagnation and want of success in trading undertakings, which are now so characteristic of the state of the German Empire that the Emperor, in his speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian Diet, was obliged to admit the existence of the general dulness in trade which the North German newspapers had for some time previously been pointing out and lamenting. These papers have unanimously declared that trade has been getting duller and duller; that exports and imports have been falling off; that manufacturing establishments have been turning away their hands and shortening their hours, and that the hopes of a brilliant industrial and commercial future for the new Empire threaten to be unfulfilled. The rise in the price of English coal and of wages in the English iron foundries would, it was expected, give an impetus to the German collieries and ironworks, but no such impetus has been given to that trade; on the contrary, orders are still sent by Germans to producers in England, and no change in the stagnation of that important trade has taken place. Considering the industrious habits and the frugality of the Germans it is surprising that the opportunities they possess for getting rich do not seem to avail them anything. As there is no external cause which operates injuriously against the Germans it must be looked for within, in the internal administration of the affairs of the Empire. The warlike preparations, consisting chiefly of the constant drain upon the population for men, which the people have to submit to, act upon all classes of society, rich and poor, alike. Men are taken away from their families to learn to be soldiers or to practise that art, and they, of course, are wasting or not using the resources that might otherwise add to the wealth of their families and of the nation. Fewer men contend for employment as artisans, and the rate of wages rises, whilst consumption at the same time is reduced, and the ordinary means of accumulating wealth are not employed. One of the consequences of this condition of life is that women have to do a vast deal of rough work, which in semi-barbarous times was customary, but which in these days is a reproach. As if the strength of the people to bear the national burdens had not been already tried to the utmost, the new Landsturm Bill will depress and overburden the population to a greater degree than ever. Under these depressing circumstances it is not surprising that the Germans should take every opportunity that offers for leaving their homes. They have migrated to America in large numbers, and there is now not a city or town of any commercial importance in the whole world that does not contain Germans who have settled in them, to seek the fortunes there which they cannot gain in their own country. In India they increase in number yearly; they are to be found in the treaty ports of China and Japan; in the Straits Settlements; in Mexico; in the Brazils and Republics of South America. In London large numbers of Germans reside, and some of them there throw off their nationality, preferring to belong to the English nation rather than to their own.

Such is the result to Germany of placing all her dependence on having a large army, and such must inevitably be the consequence to all the other Continental Powers, who seek to have a larger army than neighbouring nations. This system of huge armaments may break down from the excessive strain put upon the people, and there can be little doubt that the sooner it does collapse the better will it be for the nations concerned and for the whole world besides.

The Burmese Envoys were to pay a farewell visit to the Viceroy, on Saturday morning last, at 11 o'clock.

Caro is stated, by the manager of *India Charivari*, to have left that journal and transfered his services to the *Oriental Figaro* in a manner which the *Charivari* thinks is a "breach of etiquette (if not of actual engagement)," but "the loss of his services, will in no way effect the *Charivar i*, as other artists equally competent, can easily be found to supply his place."

A Telegram is published in a Calutta paper respecting the Expedition against the Nagas. It is dated Shillong, 10th March. The Punitive Expedition reached Bormithon in one march from the plains, and was two marches from the offending villages on the 3rd instant. All well. The friendly Nagas are giving much assistance. General Stafford and Colonel Keatinge are at Debroogur.

The Deputy Commissioner's tour in the Darjeeling district has, it is reported, resulted in the discovery of a portion of the 20,000 acres, or thereabouts, of Government land which had been missing for some time in the district. One man, a Bhootea, was discovered in the neighbourhood of Tukdah, who had been drawing rent for some years from land to which he had no title whatever.

Pierre Pacchino the Russian traveller has, it is said, been refused permission by the Government to prosecute his tour through Chitral to Tashkend. It is stated that his movements were carefully watched over by the police during his stay at Lahore, their attentions continuing until he left Lahore by train for Bombay on Monday the 8th inst. on his way back ostensibly for Russia.

The total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending, February 13th, were 8,038, the number for the previous week being 7,506. The increase in mortality is very general throughout the Province, but is most marked in the district of Umballa. There was no death registered under the head of cholera. The total deaths from small-pox have risen from 347 to 425. This disease continues to be very fatal in the district of Gujrat. In Gurgaon the deaths from it have risen from 45 to 66. It is very fatal also in Umballa, Sirsa and Jhang. Seventeen small-pox deaths were registered in the city of Peshawar.

A Story has been going the rounds at Lahore which, if not true, certainly ought to be; it is to the effect, that certain State Railway officials there indented for waste wool from England to put in the axle boxes of the carriages, in order to prevent the oil running out too rapidly, and thus allowing the axles to get heated. The result of this indent is said to have been the receipt of some tons of the finest Berlin wool of the most delicate shades of colour. If there is any truth in the story (and it seems to us to be almost beyond the power of any one to have invented it), we (*Indian Public Opinion*) would suggest that the ladies of Lahore get up a special Fancy Fair for the sale of work in Berlin wool to raise funds for the addition of an extra foot of masonry to the Lahore Church.

A rather absurd story comes from Burmah. It is said that Captain Strover, at an audience with the King, demanded to be allowed a guard of 100 British soldiers for the protection of himself and the Residency. The King said, 'If you have 100 foreigners, I shall require to keep 1,000 of my veterans to keep your guard in order;' and when Captain Strover urged that perhaps that would not be necessary, His Majesty closed the discussion by saying abruptly, 'You had better bring up all your British army at once, and then we shall see what will happen.' It is said that he intends, if Captain Strover moots the subject again, to apply for his removal, as he says he did for that of Major Sladen and Rev. Mr. Marks, and he expects great things from the compliant Government of India. The hangers-on in the palace are in great glee at the pluck which they say the King has shown.

The following telegram, dated Rangoon March 10th, is published by the *Englishman*:—Colonel Browne's letter announcing the disaster at Manwyne has reached Rangoon. He describes the assault on his party as having been begun by the Chinese with great fury, but they were frightened at the rapidity of the firing of the Sikhs and their Sniders, and would not leave the cover of the jungle. The skirmishing lasted from eight in the morning to four in the afternoon, when a Kachen Tsaubwa fired the jungle, and helped Colonel Browne to retreat. The greater part of the baggage was lost, but there are hopes of its recovery through this same Tsaubwa. The Burmese escort with the Expedition fought faithfully, although the enemy urged them to desert. The Sikhs fought and marched twenty-four hours without food. Colonel Browne is at Bhamo.

Mr. G. L. Nursinga Row has come forward to bear the whole cost of converting the backwater at Vizagapatam into a harbour. A railway of 65 miles in length is proposed in the direction of Raipur, the cost of which is estimated at thirty-two lakhs, and His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram offers to put down fourteen lakhs and pay six more in three years. The object of the line is to prevent the annihilation of the trade with the Central Provinces on the opening of the line from Nagpur to Raipur. The Government, however, say that it is at present useless to press the matter upon the attention of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But why not? No guarantee is asked for nor other favour. A copy of the speeches made at a public meeting at Vizagapatam, held to consider the subject, is to be sent to the Government of India, and besides the strong personal influence of His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram will be exerted in favour of the scheme at Calcutta.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Umballa on Monday, the 8th day of February 1875, Major John Angelo, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer of the 15th Bengal Cavalry, was arraigned on the charge of having, at Umballa, on the 31st day of December 1874, when in arrest, broken his arrest before he was set at liberty by proper authority. The finding of the Court was that the prisoner, Major John Angelo, is guilty of the charge preferred against him. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be cashiered. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief approved and confirmed the sentence. His Excellency remarks as follows:—"Had Major Angelo's conduct continued to be of that high character which gained him the approbation of many distinguished officers, I should not have felt any difficulty in accepting the Court's strong recommendation to mercy, on account of Major Angelo's brilliant services in the field. In consideration of the Court's recommendation to mercy I remit the sentence. Major Angelo will be released from arrest."

A Madras paper states that on the 17th December last, Mr. Hope, Acting Collector of Kurnool, reported, for the information of the Board of Revenue, the discovery of a large raw diamond by one Mala Nagi of Kurnool, one of the coolies employed in excavating earth in B. Class land of the Irrigation and Canal Company in Jaharapuram near Kurneol. The diamond weighed 44 grains, and was said to have been purchased by Amboji, a merchant of Kurnool, for Rs. 116. The real value was, of course, much higher, probably not less than Rs. 1,000. There are no diamond mines in Jaharapuram, the nearest mines being situated at distances of fifteen to twenty miles. The Collector did not think the diamond could be claimed by Government as unclaimed property, as from its appearance, it could not be supposed that it formerly belonged to any person. The Government and the Board of Revenue, to whom the case was referred, were of opinion that the diamond could not be claimed by the State. It was returned to the finder.

H. M. Troop-ship Crocodile which arrived yesterday brought the troops which should have come by the Jumna, the latter vessel having broken down. She experienced unusually heavy weather in the Mediterranean, and on Saturday the 20th February, when running before a strong westerly gale, a rough sea wave broke over the poop smashing the stern boat and seriously injuring Lieutenant Doyne of H.M. 6th Regiment, who was carried by the force of the water off his legs, his knee striking the corner of a skylight by which the cap was fractured. He was compelled to remain behind in Hospital at Malta and, it is feared, that even should the leg be saved, he will be incapacitated for further service as in all probability, he will have at the least, a stiff joint. The Crocodile was running about 12½ knots at the time the sea broke on board. Another notable accident occurred while steaming down the Red Sea. A boy was reported missing and it is supposed that he must have fallen overboard as, on the hands being mustered and the roll called, he did not answer to his name. No light has since been thrown on the cause of his disappearance. A most successful amateur theatrical entertainment was given on board, on the 9th instant, in the Gulf of Aden, which is described, by those who witnessed it, as being one of the best of the kind ever attempted afloat. We hope to give a critique of the performance in our next.

The following account of the burning of the May Queen has been sent to the Master Attendant, Calcutta, by Captain J. L. Krokstedt, ship Iskendar Shah, under date, Calcutta, 11th March, 1875 —"I have the honour to forward for your information a report of the burning of the late ship May Queen of Alloa, and the picking up of her crew. 27th February, 7 A. M., we saw a cloud of smoke rising from a ship bearing N. N. E. 10 miles from us; she had her signals hoisted which could not be made out at that distance. I came to the conclusion that she must be on fire. We made towards her in all haste, but before we could reach her, she was in a solid mass of flames from the main hatch to the stern. I sent one boat in charge of the first mate to their assistance, but before he reached the ship, we saw the main and mizen masts fall by the board; then we saw the boat with the crew astern of the ship. At noon we reached the ship, and the boat came alongside, and the Captain asked if I would take them on to Calcutta. I told him that I should be most happy to do so. At 2 P. M. the foremast and bowsprit fell, catheads burnt away, and anchors dropped. Ship by this time in a solid mass of fire fore and aft. At 8 P. M. passed close under her stern. She was burning then at the water's edge fore and aft. We then proceeded on our voyage.

Advice from a merchant at Dera Ismail Khan published by the Lahore paper, confirms the report of the fall of Herat, and is said to come from an eye-witness. He says, sixteen days ago a fight took place outside the city of Herat between General Daud Shah's forces and those of Ayub Khan's under Sirdar Mohamed Shahniwaz Khan, in which General Madut Khan and Colonel Saadut Khan of Herat, and Colonels Bahadur Khan and Deen Mohamed Khan of Cabul, were wounded, and about 500 killed on both sides. The informant says he witnessed the fight himself, and on the first day no one was victorious. On the second day, Commander Hoosein Ali Khan addressed Moostofee Mohamed Hoosein Khan of Herat, telling him that it was useless for Ayub Khan to resist as he had a force of 34,000 men round the city of Herat, and it would be advisable to throw open the gates. He was informed in reply that the next morning the gates would be opened and he could come in. This accordingly was done, and Commander Hoosein Ali Khan and General Daud Shah entered the gates of Herat with 3 Regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry. On entering, the men were first ordered to plunder, and after an hour or two they were instructed to separate in four batches and endeavour to find Ayub Khan and others of his suite, but they were not successful, as they heard late in the evening from a Races of the city that they had fled to Mashed.

From the extract that follows, from the Lahore paper, it will be perceived that the change in the time of departure from Bombay of the Calcutta train from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. has materially inconvenienced the people who reside in the Punjab, and the advantages, whatever they may be, are confined to a very limited number of persons even in other parts. "The *Pioneer* recently took occasion," says our contemporary, "to speak in the highest possible terms in praise of the recently adopted arrangements for the postal service between Calcutta and Bombay. The arrangement, our contemporary considers a most satisfactory one, and doubtless it is for the Calcutta people and those living in stations below Allahabad, as well as for the *Pioneer*; but whenever it is known that by the new arrangement the English mails are delayed at Allahabad for some seventeen hours each week, and also that the Homeward mails from stations above Allahabad, and the whole of the Punjab and Oudh are carried by the slow passenger train, we doubt very much whether the public, who are made to suffer for the convenience of Calcutta, will be inclined to join our contemporary in his songs of praise, or altogether consider the changes which have been brought about as quite so satisfactory. The convenience of a large portion of the Bengal Presidency has been sacrificed by the Government of India to satisfy the clamour of that portion of the community who are represented by the Chamber of Commerce, who do not care how much others are inconvenienced so long as their selfish ends are accomplished."

The *Indian Mirror* recently quoted with disapprobation the following extract from the *Indu Prakash*:—Is this decency, is this justice, is this fair play? Reflect for a moment H. H. Mulharao's state of mind when he telegraphed to the Viceroy, 'His kingdom, his honour, and his liberty were at stake, that all his friends were under arrest, that he himself had been deprived of all his treasure to the last rupee, and that even the wedding ornaments of his wife had been placed under sequestration. If His Highness' position should continue what it is, the only course for him would be, irrespective of all other questions of jurisdiction and treaty rights, to decline to make any appearance before the Commission, leaving them to condemn him, if they dare, on *ex parte* evidence.' "The extract is a fair comment upon the articles that have lately appeared in this journal on the tone of the vernacular Press. The *Indu Prakash* is, we believe, the property of Rao Wishwanath Mandlik, who is at the moment a Member of the Bombay Council, and the journal has for some years been the organ of this gentleman, and, as is locally believed, of Sir Munguldass Nathobhoy, and of Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, representing the Brahmin, the Parsee and the Bunia community. For years past has that journal persistently misrepresented the motives and conduct of the Government; and if the leaders of the people act thus, what can we reasonably look for from the masses? The evil is of a magnitude that cannot, we are persuaded, be safely overlooked by the State, and measures of some kind or other will have to be taken to check the licence of such writings."

The following extract from the *Pioneer* describes the incident that occured lately at Fyzabad, which was magnified on Saturday last by the *Times of India* into a "mutiny of native troops at Fyzabad."—"A recent incident at Fyzabad, of no very great importance in itself, has, we learn, been inflated by rumour till it assumes the character of an outbreak by the 8th Native Infantry—a small mutiny, susceptible, of course, of infinite expansion. The facts of the affair are these. It seems that the usual route which soldiers of this regiment take on going to the city of Fyzabad lies through some ground where artillery grass-cutters are quartered. These felt aggrieved at their quarters being made a common road, and on their objections being made known in the proper quarter, the Native Infantry men were told to adopt another route. Some ill-feeling had arisen from this, and on Friday last a few Pathans of the regiment took their way along the old track, and peppered the grass cutters with their *golels* as they went along. The syces and grasscutters turned out and drove off their assailants, who, however, made up their minds to a night attack, and accordingly about 8 o'clock went, some score or two strong, and attacked the grass-cutters, who fled into the artillery lines, crying out that they were murdered. The Royal Artillery, getting the alarm, made for their guns, and the Native Infantry bugles sounded the 'fall in.' The commotion thus created seems to have made the gunners think the Native Infantry were insubordinate, and this view was communicated to the 51st European Regiment. In ten minutes the whole regiment was under arms, a company was sent to support or defend the guns, and some few men moved on to the grass-cutters' lines to see what had occurred. Here, of course, they met no enemy, the Pathans having gone off, but some four or five men and women were found seriously injured. Of course, an inquiry is going on, and some one will be held responsible for the disorderly conduct of the "Pathans, who were, it is said, headed by a Subadar."

The Madras Cavalry, it is reported, will be shortly abolished. The *Madras Times*, writing on the subject, says:—The Madras Cavalry, as it is, is only a paper force that looks well in the estimates, but is nowhere in the field; and it might be better for all concerned in it, were Sir Frederick Haines to urge upon the Viceroy its abolition outright, to make room for something better. What we fear is, that the usual shortsighted economy in these things will give us no cavalry at all. The Bengalees seem to think that Madras scarcely requires the few troops she has, although our Native Army undertakes the onerous duties of providing troops—cavalry and infantry—for several Bengal stations, and for the garrison of Burmah. Our friends in the North are ever clamorous about military reductions commencing in Madras, and we consequently fear that advantage may be taken of our unfortunate reputation for submission in these things, to leave Madras with no other cavalry than the two British Regiments quartered respectively at Secunderabad and Bangalore.

We much fear that this policy of everlasting reduction, and of trusting in our luck, will bring us to grief some day when we least expect it. It is not only that we lose the actual services of troops when we reduce or disband them, but that we suffer loss of *prestige*, and of power, throughout the country, as well. Six regiments of cavalry,—British and Native—are no undue proportion to the forty-nine (British and Native) of infantry that compose the Madras Army, nor is the total too great for the military purpose of Madras. This Presidency has to supply all Burmah with a garrison, and with re-inforcements, in case of war there. She has to meet the many responsibilities of the Government of India at Hyderabad, with troops there, and to keep the peace in another important Native State—Mysore—as well. Add to this, that she garrisons several of Bengal's cast-off station, and is looked to as a natural reserve in the event of another mutiny or war anywhere, and we think it must be admitted that not only has the Madras Army its full share of Imperial duties, but is entitled to a proper proportion of cavalry to aid its effectiveness.

BOMBAY.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Kurrachee per H. M.'s s. s. Dalhousie will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 2 P.M.—C. A. Stuart, Post Master.

Stealing a Buggy.—Poonajee Peerajee was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, to six months imprisonment for the above offence.

Assault.—Charles Smith, a seaman, was yesterday fined Rs 3 for having wantonly assaulted, while under the influence of liquor, a Hindoo named Manka Luxemon on the previous night.

Disobedience.—Bernard McClusker was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, to one week's rigorous imprisonment for the above offence, he being a fireman belonging to the ship Caledonia.

Attempted Theft.—Kissen Hunsta was ordered by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, to undergo six months' imprisonment for attempting to steal from the pocket of a foot passenger upon the public highway.

False Pretences.—Cassiram Suckaram was yesterday, sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr Nana Morojee, for having obtained seven dozen of soda water from Burjorjee Muncherjee, by false pretences.

A Buggy accident occurred in Syud Abdool Rayman Street on Sunday last, by which an old Hindoo, named Ragoo Gunnoo, was knocked down and driven over. He was at once removed to the G. J. Hospital.

An old Offender.—Govind Babajee, a damaged character, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, to twelve months' imprisonment for stealing a brass lamp from Munnia Arjoon, and a puggree from Changoo Luximon.

Caution to hack-drivers.—A Buggy-walla, named Sutwa Sooltan, was yesterday, fined Rs. 13 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, for having retained in his possession a blanket which had been left in his buggy by a native who had hired his buggy.

House of Correction.—The report for the past week shows a total of 387 prisoners undergoing imprisonment, the greater part of whom, 214 were sentenced by Police Magistrates, 138 were sentenced by the Judges of the High Court, the remainder being military prisoners.

Plying without a Number.—A buggy-walla, named Rama Balloo, was charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, with having plied his vehicle for hire without previously affixing a number as required by law, and was sentenced to pay a fine of two rupees by the presiding Magistrate.

Theft.—Ramoo Bappoo pleaded guilty yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, to having stolen a quantity of gold venetians and some other things, of the aggregate value of Rs. 154, from a woman named Madha, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Picking Pockets at Railway Stations.—Hurnee Bapoo and Shaik Mahomed Peerun were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having been found picking the pockets of native passengers, who were waiting for their trains on the platform of the Marine Line station.

Drunkenness—Thomas Todd, a seaman, and Jeremiah Allan, a soldier, were charged at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, at the instance of Constable Thomas, the first prisoner with having been drunk and incapable, and the second with having been drunk and disorderly on the privious day. They were fined one rupee each.

Fatal Railway accident.—The body of a Hindoo, name unknown, was found on the 9th instant at about 11 o'clock p. m., on No. 4 siding at the Musjid Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway. The head was smashed in and the body cut in two. At the adjourned inquest held on Saturday last, a verdict of death from injuries sustained by having been run over by a Railway Engine, under curcumstances unknown to the jury, was returned.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 2,180, of these 704 were new admissions, consisting of 324 Hindoos, 258 Musulmans, 102 Parsees, 13 Christians, and 7 of other castes. The average daily attendance being 77-85. The following prevailing disease, were registered vi[...] fever, affections of the stomach and bowe[...] bronchitis and measles.

Programme of music to be played by the band of H. E. the Governor, at the Esplanade Band-stand, at 5-45 P. M. this evening.

Overture	Die Flucht nach der Schweig	Kucken
Corcertino	For Cornet	Muller
Valse	Morgenblatter	Strauss
Grand Selection	Zampa	Herold
Selection	La Vie Parisienne	Offenbach
Quadrille	St. Patrick's	Laurent

God save the Queen.

Dog Killing.—Poisoners of dogs have turned up in different parts of the Island. Whenever and wherever they see a dog of any kind, they throw to it a piece of poisoned meat, and in a quarter or half an hour the poor animal staggers about as if it were mad, and dies a most cruel death. Last week several dogs were poisoned at Girgaum, every one of which was a good animal, while two or three of them were very valuable. The owners of the dogs did their best to find out the heartless poisoners, but could obtain no trace of them. It is said that the poisoned meat is given by men in the employ of the Municipality or the Police. If so, we do not think the men have been authorised to commit an indiscriminate destruction, and would suggest that a specific order should be issued for the killing of rabid or diseased dogs only.—*Jam-e-Jamshed.*

A Dispute about a Monastery.—At the High Court yesterday, Mr. Telang, instructed by Mr. Muljee, on behalf of the plaintiff, presented a plaint to Mr. Justice Green in a suit filed by Gopalghir Jairamghir v. Sumtooghir Jairamghir and others. The plaintiff and defendants are disciples of a religious preceptor or "gooroo" named Jairamghir Devighir, who died at Bombay in January 1874, having made and published his last will and testament on the 31st May 1867. On the 12th January last letters of administration were granted by the High Court to the plaintiff, who, as residuary legatee, now sought to obtain possession of the deceased's property, some of which was in the possession of the defendants, who refused to give it up. The plaintiff submitted that the defendants, as disciples of their position, were entitled to occupy only one room of the "Muth," or monastery, situated in the native town, the property of the deceased; and that they were bound to give up to him certain ornaments, pots and pans and two shares of the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company, now in their possession. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction and a receiver, as prayed for in the plaint, and an interim injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of or removing any portion of the estate and effects of the late Jairamghir Devighir.

We have heard it stated that a change is about to take place in the management of Morgan and Balkrishna's firm at this station.—*Deccan Herald.*

We regret to hear that Dr. Lord, our esteemed Civil Surgeon, has been suffering from illness and is compelled to go off to Bombay for a change to the sea air. We hear that he is likely to have to proceed at once to England. Many will regret Dr. Lord's departure from this station where he has been much valued as a warm and genial friend.—*Id.*

The weather is now very cool and pleasant. The nights are especially refreshing and enable us to sleep soundly and thus prepare us to endure the heat of the day which is very trying for a few hours. The hot winds have set in very sharply and clouds of hot dust welcome the bold resident who attempts to go out to pay morning visits. The dust is very trying and even shut up houses cannot keep it out, driven on as it is by the high land winds. All, who can, are going off to the neighbouring hill station of which Mahableshwar is the favourite this season.—*Id.*

A very interesting meeting took place at the house of the Revd. Mr. Ross, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ross being about to proceed to England, the Native Christians of Poona resolved to present them with an address in which they acknowledged a long series of obligations which they owed to both Mr. and Mrs. Ross, who have, from the first day of their arrival in Poona until now, evinced the deepest interest in all the Native Christians. Mrs. Ross has been indefatigable in her kindness to the women and to the girls of the Scotch Orphanage at this station. Mr. Ross has had a voluntary class of students whom he has trained in order to fit them for teaching Christianity to their fellow-countrymen. All these benefits were duly acknowledged in the address read by an intelligent Native Christian whose name we did not catch. A sandal wood workbox and writing desk were presented to Mrs. Ross who made a short speech of acknowledgment in Marathi. She said that she needed nothing to remind her of the Native Christians of Poona for they would ever live in her memory. Mr. Ross made a short address in English. The proceedings were specially interesting as they showed how much a Chaplain, assisted by his wife, can do to help forward the spread of Christianity in this country. In the days of Henry Martyn such aid to the Missionaries by Chaplains was the rule and not the exception. We hope that many now will follow the example of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ross.—*Id.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOP-SHIP CROCODILE.

Her Majesty's Troop-ship Crocodile, 6,211 tons, 700 H. P., Captain J. Townsend, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (February 10th) calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, and Suez, with 69 officers, 20 Ladies, and 5 children, 694 men, 75 women, and 90 children of H. M.'s different Regiments. During the voyage she experienced very heavy weather, and there were 1 death and 1 birth. The following is the list of officers:—

Col W W Barry, R A	Capt E J Machell, R A
Lieut Col G A Renny, and wife and two daughters, R H A	Capt W Sealey, and wife, 69th Foot
Lieut Col R H R Rowle, wife, and child, R A	Surg W J Gibson, and wife, A M D
Dy Surg Genl T E White, A M D	Capt T Kelly, and wife, 40th Foot
Surg Maj J Wood 81st Foot	Capt H A Williams, 1-14th Foot
Maj G A Morgan, 55th Regt	Surg J Crowe, and wife, R A
Maj J Blood, 68th Foot	Capt R O Richmond, 89th Foot
Maj J W Collington, and wife, R A	Capt B L Tollner, R A
Maj G T Smart, R A	Q-Mr F Drake, wife and child, 1-5th Foot
Maj A H Lindsay, R A	Lieut J Day, R A
Maj E Stveley and wife, R A	Lieut G T Pretyman, R A
Maj H Vachell, R A	Lieut W J G Denny, R A
Maj A Cook, and wife 40th Foot	Lieut F L Johnson, 65th Foot
Maj H E Lewes, and wife, R A	Lieut A J Pollock, 1-21st Foot
Maj W J Finch, R A	Lieut E G H Begham, R A
Capt J Lawson, 59th Foot	Lieut W G Palk, R A
Capt E K Chattfield, 51st Foot	Lieut G H Dyke, 5th Foot
Capt G Bakes, 67th Foot	Lieut E H Dalgely, 1-1st Foot
Capt G K McCallion, and wife 92nd Foot	Lieut W M F Coleman, 66th Foot
Capt P L Shinkwin, and wife, 59th Foot	Lieut J H Connellan, 67th Foot
Capt J Charley, 2-60th Foot	Lieut G E Rogers 3rd Hussars
Capt P Murray, 109th Foot	Lieut E C adwick, 16th Lancers
Capt and Adj Auchenleck, and wife, R A	Lieut J Hatham, R A
Capt W Byan, 65th Foot	Lieut G J Eyre, 36th Foot
Capt A Greenland, and wife, 56th Foot	Lieut R E Grey, 3rd Hussars
Capt O D Bradford, 39th Foot	Lieut A Gardner, 40th Foot
Capt E Whitehead, wife and three children, 40th Foot	Lieut G B Rogers, and wife, 48th Foot
Surg J Baker, A M D	Lieut G F Browne, 48th Foot
Capt E G Graham, 1-3rd Foot	Lieut H A Tapp, 67th Foot
Surg T Doake, A M D	Lieut G R Challener, R A
Capt W J Engledue, R E	Lieut E Casas, R A
Surg R Collins, A M D	Surg R T Thomsett, A M D
Capt R T M Mackenzie, R A	Lieut A H Daunt, 2-7th Foot
Surg G B Monat, A M D	Lieut E L Hull, R A
	Lieut F C Pearson, 4th Hussars
	School-Mr Dart, R A

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 13th March, compared with the statement issued on 27th February:—

Liabilities.		13th March. Rs.	27th Feb Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000		
Do. do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,47,500		
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,49,275		
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,40,750		
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,30,875	99,68,400	99,68,400
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities		15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office		95,74,049	92,25,881
Do do. do. at Branches.		24,23,144	25,87,799
Other Deposits		1,29,51,142	1,44,62,803
Post Bills		31,965	20,789
Cash Credits, undrawn		6,18,420	5,92,172
		3,71,17,120	3,84,07,798

Assets.			
Government Securities		35,69,204	39,87,488
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise		14,90,035	15,87,948
Loan on Security of do. do.		37,44,893	29,77,813
Current Accounts, overdrawn		6,342	52,894
Bills Discounted		1,48,58,786	1,61,56,128
Stamps		4,733	4,785
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,06,959		
Amount applied in reduction	„ 1,15,000	3,91,959	3,91,959
Bullion		......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents		2,06,816	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes		1,24,44,443	1,[illegible]
		3,71,17,120	3,84,07,798

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 15TH MARCH.

Serjeant Ballantine continued his address this morning. It was a general invective against the police. He accused the police of first torturing the witnesses by confinement and then extracting confessions from them, made to agree with statements told by other witnesses. Damodhur Punt gave his statement in this way and so did the other witnesses. Serjeant Ballantine asked the Commission seriously to accept Hemchund the jeweller as a truthful witness, and he made a strong point of the fact that the prosecution asserted that certain items in Hemchund's books were meant to conceal transactions in diamonds, whereas these entries turned out to be honest business transaction. This fact he said the police must have known, for Gujanand Vithul had deliberately retained possession of certain bills of exchange which proved the accuracy of Hemchund's books. From this fact alone he asked the Commission to conclude the whole evidence against the Gaekwar to be concocted by the unscrupulous police. The belt episode he ridiculed, and urged that Akbar Ali himself had put the arsenic in the pocket and then handed it over to the comparatively respectable Mr. Souter. He suggested that Damodhur Punt himself, because of his falsified state accounts, had motives to poison Colonel Phayre, and that, if the attempt had been made, probably Damodhur Punt was the man. No evidence but Damodhur Punt's directly inculpated the Gaekwar, and, Damodhur Punt being a tainted witness, his infamous statements were impossible and could not be believed. He ridiculed the bottle incident and Dr. Gray's statement that the contents of the bottle might have caused the boil on Rowjee's stomach. The Court rose at four o'clock. Serjeant Ballantine's address will probably conclude at mid-day to-morrow. It is believed that the defence will not call any witnesses.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

Messrs. Imthurm and Co., of the East India Avenue, have suspended payment; the lowest estimate fixes the liabilities at two millions sterling.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 14TH MARCH.

The Assembly has passed the Army Bill.

M. Buffet's programme is said to have disappointed the Republicans.

LONDON, 13TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.	
Exchange on India	1-9 13/16 to 1-10
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered „ „	£15-10
Do. Mercantile „	£24-10
Hong-kong and Shanghai shares	£24
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94
4½ do. do.	95
5½ do. do.	100¾
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£60,000,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£102,000,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 „ French Rente 1872	103½
Bar Silver	57 1/16

Arrival—Elphistone.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, Captain W. B. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Raja Rambal Sing and wives, Major Watson, Mr S Plott and Mr W Plott.

For Brindisi—Mr H Scannell, Mr Bashford, Mr W Lloyd and Colonel Nicholetts.

For Venice—Mr Andrew Yule.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—15TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

COMMERAWATTEE COTTON MILLS CO., v JEWAN DAYALL.

This action was brought by the plaintiffs to recover a sum of Rs. 514, being the amount of the first call on two of the plaintiffs' shares held in the name of the defendant. The defendant admitted the debt, but pleaded inability to satisfy it, and tendered a sum of Rs. 100, immediate payment and the remainder in monthly instalments of Rs. 25 each. After some discussion, the Court ruled that the defendant should pay Rs. 100 on account, and discharge the remainder of the debt by monthly instalments of Rs. 30 each.

Mr. Craigie appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, the defendant appearing in person.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY OF BOMBAY.

LETTER FROM MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD, AND REPLY THERETO OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

CAMP MANGAUM, 3rd March.

MY DEAR PEDDER,

I know I need not apologise for troubling you with a few remarks about the proposed extension of the Tulsi water-supply.

Our opinions on the subject of the water-supply of Bombay are hardly likely to coincide because we approach the subject from such very different points.

You, apparently, do not anticipate a time when Bombay may require a much larger supply than can be yielded by Vehar and Tulsi together. You even think Vehar-*cum*-Tulsi will give an adequate supply for years to come.

You can contemplate, with comparative equanimity, the bursting or failure of the Vehar dams, believing that "a reserve of six gallons per head is enough, with strict economy, to keep the people alive till the Vehar dams can be re-constructed, as you (somewhat airily) suggest they might be, by piling material from the hill-side at the back of the dams."*a*

I, on the contrary, am confident that the time is even now present when Bombay requires a much larger supply; and I point to the experience of all Europe in this matter, and urge that it will be much cheaper to construct a large work at once.

I think Vehar-*cum*-Tulsi will give about half what Bombay should have, and I say that the experience of all towns of similar magnitude in Europe, and of Madras and Calcutta (which you mention, and which I know), is also in favour of my own, and opposed to your, view.

I can only think with horror of the people of Bombay being "kept alive" on six gallons per head per diem, doled out "with strict economy," and I hope, for your own sake, you may never have so awful a calamity to contend with!

I still hope that there are many citizens in Bombay, and especially among the natives, the present and future health of whose families is chiefly concerned in this most vital question, who still pin their faith, as I do mine, to the following wise words in the report of Mr. Scoble's Commission, which were endorsed by the then Government of Bombay:—

"While it is the opinion of the Commission that, by greater economy of distribution, and the addition of the Tulsi water, much will be done to alleviate the evils of the present scanty water-supply of Bombay, it is no less their conviction that no time should be lost in securing a full and permanently reliable supply of water to the town. Even with the addition of Tulsi, the supply from Vehar will be sufficient only for an intermittent service, a *minimum* supply for domestic uses, and an unreliable supply in cases of fires. The recommendations of the Commission, therefore, so far as they have gone, point only to temporary measures of relief. A continuous service, at full pressure, is what is required for Bombay, and Bombay should be satisfied with nothing less. This, the Commission consider, will be most securely obtained by a low-level reservoir, from which the water should be brought by a covered masonry conduit to Bombay; and they recommend that surveys should be made without delay with a view to carrying out this proposal. With such a reservoir, not only could the supply of water to Bombay be made to keep ahead of any possible increase of the population, but all the water not required for Bombay might be made available for the service of towns on the road, for the supply of the railways, and for irrigation."

I contend, then—*first*, that the very statement of municipal liabilities, which you have published a few days back, shows that the city of Bombay is well able to give herself at this present time the best water-supply available.

And I urge—*secondly*, that even if Bombay can only afford the Tulsi teacup now, your plan is needlessly costly; that you can get the same supply, and even better results, for much less money, and that too, by works ready designed to your hand, and calculated to be of use in any future extension of the water-supply.

As to the first point—

I observe that in 1879—only four years hence—the first Government loan of 15 lakhs will have been paid off, relieving you of an annual Rs. 1,92,000—say, two lakhs—which, with the 2½ lakhs you have scraped together to meet interest and sinking fund on your proposed loan from Government, will give about 4½ lakhs *b* which is sufficient for a loan of 73 lakhs. Add to this the lakh of water-rate which, as I shall presently show, you have thrown away unjustifiably, and you get a sum of 5½ lakhs—sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund on a loan of 95 lakhs, which would suffice for the Tansa water-works, yielding 20 gallons ahead.

This is without taking into consideration any additional income from water-rates, neither does it take account of the enormous annual saving which would follow the watering of your roads by hose attached to the mains (as in Calcutta), or the economy in fire-engine service when you have fully-charged mains, with a good head of pressure, in every street.

I am confident that if you referred the whole question to experts in England, they would tell you that Bombay can well afford to spend another million, at at once, on its water-supply, and that it would be true economy to do so.

And now as to the recent reduction in the water-rate. This is what you write at page 7 of the Tulsi pamphlet—"The only danger lies in the Vehar outlet, and *it is a very serious one*." You then describe the remedy, which "is approved by all engineers," and you estimate the cost at about Rs. 2,18,000.

With this danger, so easy to remedy, staring you in the face; with this "necessary alteration in the Vehar water-works which you *shall* make" under Section 142 of your Act; these repairs which you are *bound*, under Section 93, first of all *to provide for*"—you have deliberately reduced the water-rates, sacrificed one lakh of rupees income, and propose to borrow from Government the money to carry out a repair or alteration, which, I hold, you were bound to execute and pay for from your current water-rate income.

I observe that the Government sanction to the *reduced* water-rate was given in the *General* Department, under Section 89, instead of Section 93. The fact is that no such sanction should have been given untill the P. W. D. had inspected the works under Section 145 of your Act, and certified that nothing requisite remained undone. I will say no more on this head, but trust that no more time may be lost in constructing the improved outlet, which has no necessary connection with the Tulsi or any other scheme for extending the water-supply.

As to the second point I say—that your Tulsi proposals are needlessly costly; that you can get the same supply, and even better results, for much less money, and that, too, by works ready designed to your hand, and calculated to be of use in future extensions.

When the Tulsi scheme was first broached by Mr. Aitken in 1868, he estimated it roughly to yield six gallons per head, and to cost 16½ lakhs.

Mr. Scoble's Commission first, and the Government afterwards, recommended its adoption—only, however, as an *ad interim* expedient.

I accordingly had contours made, and the scheme, finally matured by Captain Tulloch, was presented in 1870 to the Bench with an estimate of 23½ lakhs.

General Tremenheer's Committee, however, declared it was not worth the outlay because it would cost 25 lakhs and yield four gallons only; but it was again proved by Captain Tulloch to be capable of supplying nearly six gallons at a cost of from 25 to 30 lakhs, and it now comes before the public again for nearly 40 lakhs. Forty lakhs of rupees are not thought excessive in 1875 for six gallons, although 25 lakhs for four gallons was so thought in 1870!

Forty lakhs of rupees would have completed the Kenery scheme, supplying thirteen gallons per head, recommended by Mr. Aitken and myself in 1868.

But certain works are already completed at Tulsi; Kenery is now I counted and so Tulsi, a small portion of Kenery, is be constructed for 40 lakhs!!

These facts may well induce caution before going further.

Now, you were questioned the other day about the reliability of the Tulsi estimates, and you replied—"It all depends on the price of iron;" and in the beginning of your Tulsi pamphlet you speak of the urgent need for, and great cost of, a new main to Vehar. *c*

You *must*, therefore, agree with Captain Tulloch that the less iron-piping you can do with, the better. This being so, I cannot understand why you should go in for 20 miles of 24-inch iron main, when 10½ miles will do. Nor can I understand why you should decide to take the Tulsi main west of Vehar, in a direction where it must always be an isolated work, incapable of amalgamation with any possible future extension of the water-supply.

I should have thought that Chapter IV. of Captain Tulloch's report on masonry conduits *versus* iron-pipes was conclusive in favour of a masonry conduit wherever one is possible; and inasmuch as you admit Captain Tulloch's argument, Chapter V., in favour of a service reservior (for which you estimate), I cannot understand why you don't take his designs, plans, and estimates for both masonry conduit and service reservoir given to you in plates 30, 31, 32, which I append for reference. *d*

There is the whole thing to your hand! Plan, section, and estimate of a line of masonry conduit from Tulsi to the Koorla reservoir. Plan, sections, and estimates of the Koorla high-level reservoir! Plans of the pipe line from Koorla reservoir to Chinchpoogly.

Observe, too, that Captain Tulloch's Koorla reservoir contains 2½ times as much as your proposed reservoir at Malabar Hill, or 48 millions of gallons against 21¼ millions of gallons, and only cost 3 lakhs; and observe, also, that there is no reason why you should not have the Malabar Hill reservoir or other service reservoirs elsewhere.

Note that you will only want 10½ miles of iron main (¾-mile break at Poway, and 9½ miles Koorla reservoir to Chinchpoogly), instead of 20 miles; and that this means not only great reduction in cost of maintenance, but in risk also.

Note, also, that the Koorla service reservoir will be f use for *any* future water-supply scheme, and that (as suggested by Captain Tulloch, page 121) "it may be advisable at some future day to connect, the Koorla "reservoirs with the Vehar Lake by a masonry conduit;" and observe, when your new outlet is completed at Vehar, what a simple thing it would be to make such a connection, and thus save four or five miles of 42-inch Vehar main.

Having weighed all these points, look at the plan I append and the estimate below:—

ESTIMATE.

Miles.			
5½	Masonry conduit from Tulsi to Koorla Reservoir, 4 ft. deep by 5 ft. wide, at Rs. 80,000 per mile (Captain Tulloch's sections and estimates)	Rs.	4,40,000
¾	24-inc Iron-pipe at the Break at Poway (see Plates at your estimate)	„	65,361
	Koorla Reservoir (Captain Tulloch's designs and estimates)	„	3,00,000
9½	24-inch Iron-pipe from Koorla Reservoir (at your estimate)	„	8,27,934
	Tulsi Outlet	„	63,000
	42-inch Outlet Main Valve	„	15,000
	Three Sluices and Houses for 10½ miles of Main	„	15,000
	Distribution Mains (your estimate)	„	6,85,000
	Waste-weir Dam No. I.	„	24,000
	Masonry lining to Tunnel	„	10,000
	Dam No. II. at Tulsi Weir	„	1,45,000
	Already spent	„	4,00,000
	Total Rs.		29,90,295

The same amount of water taken to the same point, as you propose, with, if anything, a better head in a permanent manner, at about 10 lakhs less than your estimate!

In conclusion, therefore, I say finish Tulsi now as an auxiliary to Vehar, make the new Vehar outlet, and take time to try to get the Tansa Lake, the money for which, I have shown you, will certainly be available in four or at most eight years.

But if the Vehar dams *e* are unsafe, and you *must* therefore complete Tulsi as an independent scheme, look to the future; save eight or ten lakhs from the water-supply, and spend it on drainage, especially on the storm-water outlets.

Pray pardon the length of this letter, but, believe me, my heart is in the work.

Yours sincerely,
ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

BOMBAY, 13TH MARCH 1875.

DEAR CRAWFORD,—Your letter of the 3rd instant came to hand in time only to allow of its being placed before the Town Council meeting of the 9th. You are right in supposing that I do not agree in the views you have expressed, though I readily admit that your long familiarity with the question of the water-supply of Bombay entitles them to consideration. I cannot, however, but regret the further delay they will cause in the settlement of a question which, having already been under discussion for eight years, seemed at last to have a chance of final disposal.

Your letter contains two distinct propositions, which I will examine separately—

First.—You think that the Tulsi project ought not to have been adopted at all, but that I should have tried to get the Tansa project carried out.

Secondly.—You think that if the Tulsi project was adopted, it should have been in a form different from that which I propose, the service reservoir being at Koorla instead of on Malabar Hill.

First.—I will not urge the engineering difficulties of a scheme for supplying Bombay with water gathered beyond the Island of Salsette, though you must be aware that there is a possibility that the cost of the Tansa project would be nearer £1,500,000 than £1,000,000. I will assume that Tansa will cost one million only, and will supply 20 gallons a head for a population of 650,000; and the points which should be considered with reference to this, are—

(*a*) Whether we can afford a million for increased water-supply; (*b*) whether we absolutely require a water-supply increased by 20 gallons, *i.e.*, of about 37 gallons per head per day; and (*c*) whether, if we do now or shall at some not very distant time require a supply of 30 to 40 gallons, we cannot procure it except from Tansa?

(*a*)—You tell me (your para. 11) that experts in England would decide without hesitation that Bombay can now afford to spend a million on improving its water-supply. I reply that I consider myself better able to judge what Bombay can or cannot afford; and that I would as soon go to an attorney to ask if I can afford to go to law, as to an engineer to learn if I can afford an engineering project. Either would, or ought to, reply that he could advise me as to the merits of my case or project, but that I ought to know my own means best myself.

At any rate, if I cannot judge of our finances, the Town Council and Corporation can. You think (your para. 6) that they would gladly vote a million for Tansa. You will be surprised to learn that the Town Council has already expressed a very strong opinion (I do not mean a formal resolution), that the condition of their approving any project of improvement will be that it must be carried out without additional taxation; and that only last Tuesday it was seriously debated whether the Tulsi project should not be abandoned for the present, because, by the withdrawal of the Government contribution to the cost of the police, we lose the comparatively trifling sum of £9,000 a year, for which I had taken credit. However, I must not throw on the Town Council the odium of economy. If I myself thought additional taxation desirable, I ought to urge my views on the Corporation, and resign my appointment if I could not carry them. But the following reasons convince me that this city will not now bear, I will not say any, but heavy additional taxation.

You believe that Bombay is growing richer. You tell me (and you will forgive my thinking that the enthusiasm of 1863 still dazzles your vision) that it will be the richest city in the world in a few years. The expression, of course, is meant as hyperbole, but I see no indication of any increase in wealth; on the contrary, I will not urge the opinions of the inhabitants themselves as expressed in the native press, and through their representatives in the Corporation, but will appeal to facts. The best indicator of fluctuations in the wealth of the city is perhaps the annual valuation of real property. That fell between 1867 and 1873 from 163 lakhs to 126¾ and has again fallen by more than six lakhs last year. The trade returns again point to no increase in wealth; not only have gross transactions diminished in amount, but it is notorious that the "margin of profit," on which the wealth of an *entropôt* like Bombay so much depends, is lessening. Wages, once more, are not rising, but have fallen and are falling.

I quite believe that, with its natural advantages, Bombay will eventually increase in importance and prosperity. But I also believe that the sudden advance of fifteen years ago was exceptional and abnormal, and that Bombay has receded from that point, and will recede till it has reached its natural level, which will then slowly and steadily rise. And I think that this is a critical period, and that we should be very careful lest we check the natural growth of prosperity by premature attempts to stimulate it too rapidly.

If this is so, is our present Municipal taxation light—so light that the people will well stand an increase? I think it, I will not say oppressively heavy, but heavy enough to be burdensome. Our Municipal taxation proper amounts to about 7 shillings per head; our total Municipal revenue, including water-rates and halalcore cess, to about 9s. 6d. This, of course, is apparently a much lighter rate than that of many English cities, but it is not really so, if the rates of wages are considered. I suppose that the wage rate of unskilled male adult labour in English cities averages about 3s. 6d. a day; here, it is 7½d., or less; multiply our rate of taxation by 6 (9s. 6d. by 6 equal £2-17), and you get a rate per head of local taxation which would startle most English cities.

You will say, however, that you do not propose any additional taxation, and will refer me to your 9th para. to show how Tansa could be obtained without it. You will excuse my pointing out that this para. shows that you have not mastered the details of my financial proposals (*vide* statements dated 24th November 1873 and 23rd February 1875). First, you take credit for the reduction of the first 15-lakhs loan twice over. If it is paid off in 1879, it will not be consolidated at 6 per cent. interest and sinking fund with the rest of the debt, and the reduction of our annual payments effected by its consolidation is a very important part—Rs. 1,44,000—of the Rs. 2,50,000, which, as you say, I have 'scraped together,' *i.e.*, in round numbers for four years we shall have only 1 lakh available instead of 2½ lakhs as you suppose, and after 1879 only 3½ lakhs instead 4½ lakhs as you calculate. *f* We have also, which you did not know, lost the Government police contribution, another lakh. Secondly when, rightly or wrongly (which I will discuss below), the water-rate was reduced 25 per cent., an equivalent addition was made to town duties, so that if you raise the water-rate again, you in reality impose one lakh of fresh taxation. Unless, therefore, you impose additional taxation, you will have, in 1879, only Rs. 2,50,000 available to carry out the Tansa project, which is clearly less than half what you want. You argue (your 10th para.) that if the Tansa project was carried out, there would be 'an enormous annual saving' from watering the roads by hose attached to mains, instead of by carts. There is not quite so large a margin for this saving now, when our watering costs Rs. 68,000 a year, as in 1871, when it cost Rs. 1,63,000; but I may mention that Mr. Walton and myself have already considered the suggestion to use hose on the Paris plan. We think it doubtful if it would answer in the narrow, tortuous streets of the city, but on wider streets it can be adopted when the Tulsi water is brought to Malabar Hill. And as regards the fire service, in a great part of the city at least, the Malabar Hill reservioir will give a better supply, in case of fire, than can the Tansa water with its lower pressure do.

To end this part of my subject, I send you copy of my paper of 24th November 1873, which perhaps you have not read. From it you will see that I still hope that, in the course of the next ten or twelve years, a million may be raised for improvements. But that sum I intend to cover all improvements; I do not anticipate that more will be spent on improvements till the debt is paid off, or till the growth of the city yields a larger revenue. You mean to spend a million on water-supply only. May I ask, do you mean to drop all other improvements, especially drainage and sewerage, for fifty years? Or, if not, how do you propose to obtain funds for them? Colonel Tulloch's sewerage scheme alone was to cost 64 lakhs.

(*b*)—Next, must we now more than double our existing water-supply? On this point, notwithstanding the contempt which in your private note to me you express for it, I still hold my own opinion. Undoubtedly it would be an advantage—a great advantage—to have a supply of 35 to 40 gallons, *provided* (and on this point I would ask you to read Dr. Cook's paper on the increase of *phthisis*) we had also thorough and efficient drainage. There are, however, a good many other things which would be very advantageous to the city, but which, now at least, nobody advocates. To raise the surface of the whole island to six feet above high-water springs, to reclaim the Salsette swamps, to rebuild the city with modern sanitary lights, to reclaim Back Bay—would all be great improvements which we cannot effect. But that such a water-supply is a vital necessity, I deny. Our existing water-supply is, of course, very insufficient; yet, even with it, the diseases which are proved to be directly caused by the use of impure water for domestic purposes have almost disappeared. It appears to me that a comparatively small addition to our existing supply would make it as large as is absolutely necessary in a sanitary point of view. In other words, I believe that a supply of 22 or 24 gallons a head is as large as, cost what it may, we are bound to provide, and that we must balance the cost against the advantages of a larger supply. And it seems to me that you do not sufficiently appreciate the improvement which, what you contemptuously call, the 'Tulsi teacup' will effect. It will increase the existing supply by more than one-third, *i.e.*, it will add at least 6¼ gallons a head to the existing supply of 17 gallons, and this alone is a very considerable and appreciable improvement, considering that we do now get on somehow with 17 gallons; it will make the supply proportionately much more efficient by the greater pressure from Tulsi, and by contracting the area supplied from Vehar; and it will give us two sources to depend on, in cases of accidents, instead of one only.

(*c*) Lastly, you argue as if, by carrying out the Tulsi project, the city will be for ever precluded from having recourse to any other source of supply. This is not the case. When population has so far increased as to make further supply necessary, and Municipal revenue has, in consequence, risen so as to make it possible to provide the funds, there is Ewoor—the source of supply to which, it seems to me, Bombay should next look. Now, I will ask you to consider these figures. Vehar, Tulsi, and Ewoor together will yield 33½ gallons a head for a population of 650,000; Vehar and Tansa 37 gallons—a difference of 3½ gallons in favour of Tansa, and a much better pressure in favour of Tulsi-*cum*-Tansa. Now, Tansa would cost 99¼ lakhs Tulsi *cum*-Ewoor would cost, Tulsi 38 lakhs, *g* Ewoor 57 lakhs or 95 lakhs. The total cost will thus be 4½ lakhs less, and we shall have saved interest on expenditure on Ewoor till its construction.

There is one point which I may here notice. As the lowest level of Ewoor is 16 feet above the discharging level of Tulsi, it would be practicable to pass the whole of the Ewoor water into Tulsi, and this will probably be the plan adopted when Ewoor is made. I was inclined to propose that the main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill should now be, say, 30 inches instead of 22, and thus large enough to carry the Ewoor water as well as that of Tulsi alone. But the larger main would cost 23 lakhs instead of 16; the interest on the difference would be lost until Ewoor was constructed, perhaps 25 or 30 years; the main would be deteriorating all that time; a double main would, of course, have its advantages; and it may be thought best, when Ewoor is constructed, to adopt Colonel Tulloch's proposal to convey the water to Bombay *via* Koorla rather than through Tulsi. For these reasons, Mr. Walton and I thought it best now to propose a main to carry the Tulsi water alone.

Second.—I now come to your second allegation, that I propose a needlessly costly scheme for the Tulsi supply itself. You tell me in a private note that you are sure that all engineers would prefer your scheme to mine, but you perhaps do not know that my scheme has been decided on as the best for the utilization of Tulsi by a Committee composed of three of the leading engineers in Bombay—Colonel Fife and Messrs. Ormiston and Wilson Bell—as well as by many others whom I have privately consulted about it; while you have overlooked the fact that it is in essentials the scheme proposed by Colonel Tulloch himself (vide page 129 of his report). He says that for Tulsi he prefers a main the whole way to Bombay, rather than a conduit for part of the way, *because the main would supply all the high localities of Bombay under pressure.*

It is rather dangerous for lay-men like you and me to discuss engineering questions, but I think I can explain pretty clearly the reasons why my scheme is preferable to yours.

First, the reason why Colonel Tulloch proposed a service reservoir at Koorla is perfectly clear. It was in connection with his Tansa project, and was essential to it. He placed it at the nearest point to Bombay to which he could bring his conduit so as to get head sufficient to command the city. And, contemplating the possibility that Ewoor or Kennery, or both of these projects, might at some future time be constructed as well as Tansa, he connected all the schemes together at Koorla (*vide* pages 137, 138, 153, and 154 of his report).

The advantage of a service reservoir at the place of distribution of the water, such as I propose on Malabar Hill, is also evident. It regulates and equalizes the draw-off from the main reservoir. The main that feeds it is always doing an equal duty day and night, and thence need only be large enough to carry, hour by hour, exactly the proportionate quantity of water, the great variations in demand between day and night hours being adjusted by means of the service reservoir. To get the same advantage with a service reservoir at Koorla, ten miles distant, you must have a much larger and more costly main from Koorla; otherwise the effect of your service reservoir is merely so much loss of head.

It seems to me that all that can be urged in favour of your project is cheapness. And on this point I must take the liberty of checking your figures (para. 31).

First, my scheme is not estimated at Rs 40,31,000, but at Rs. 38,13,000. Rs. 2,18,000 are for the new Vehar outlet, equally necessary with your scheme.

Secondly, you have adopted a part of Colonel Tulloch's estimate for a conduit from Kennery to Koorla, and take the distance at 5½ miles masonry conduit only. But Walton makes the distance, by the line you must take from the Tulsi outfall to Koorla, 7¾ miles of masonry conduit. This adds Rs. 1,80,000 to your estimate.

Thirdly, you have estimated for 9½ miles of main to Chinchpoogly (or rather Freelands) only. But what are you going to do with the water at Freelands? You cannot connect it with the Vehar 32-inch main there, for that main will not carry any more water than it does now. You must bring it on at least to Obelisk Road, where the Vehar main bifurcates into two branches of 32 inches and 28 inches, and make the connection with the Vehar supply there. This adds Rs. 1,32,000 to your estimate. And I would add that you even thus lose one great advantage of my scheme—the separation of the areas commanded by Vehar and Tulsi respectively, and the consequent concentration of the area commanded by Vehar.

Instead, therefore, of your scheme costing Rs. 29,90,000 against Rs. 40,31,000—a saving of Rs. 10,41,000—it costs Rs. 33,02,000 against Rs. 38,13,000—a saving of Rs. 5,15,000. Now, I will show what you lose for this gain in money, reminding you that the great merit of my scheme is that it gives sufficient head to command every part of Bombay.

The top level of the Koorla reservoir is 259 feet T. H. D.; the draw-off from it is at 240 feet T. H. D. The top level of the Malabar Hill reservoir is at 250 feet T. H. D. It is eleven miles from Koorla to Malabar Hill. It is known that the loss of head due to friction is 6 feet per mile. This gives the head at Malabar Hill from Koorla 193 feet T. H. D., or 57 feet less than from my reservoir, which (your para. 28) you suppose could be filled from Koorla.

This is taking the most favourable view of your scheme. As you claim for Koorla the merit of storing 2½ times as much water as my Malabar Hill reservoir, you ought, of course to calculate its level from the point of take-off at 240 feet T. H. D., and this shows 19 feet head less at Malabar Hill, or 76 feet less than the head of the Malabar Hill reservoir.

In fact, Koorla gives a head very little better than Vehar. The take-off at Vehar (new outlet) is at 230 feet T. H. D., the top water-level 262 feet against 240 and 259 feet at Koorla. The difference in the length of pipe is four miles, so that (allowing in favour of Koorla 6 feet per mile for friction) the last head from Koorla is only 21 feet better than from Vehar. In fact, the adoption of your scheme would deprive us of the great advantage of a high-pressure service.

I must here point out a curious error into which you have fallen, though it does not really much affect the question. You suggest, in your 30 para.—the passing of the Vehar water through the Koorla reservoir by means of an open conduit. Now, we shall take off from Vehar at 230 feet T. H. D., and the conduit would have a slope of one foot per mile, so that the water would reach at 226 feet T. H. D. a reservoir the top level of which is 259 feet T. H. D. *h*

There are now a few other points in your letter which I have omitted to notice, in order not to leave the main questions.

Your para. 21.—Whether I should or should not have recommended the Kennery project if I had not found, on assuming my office, that the Tulsi works were in progress, I will not now say; but the experience we have had with Tulsi enables me to say, with some confidence, that Kennery would not have been constructed for 40 lakhs.

Your paras. 17—20.—Mr. Aitken's scheme, which was to cost 16 lakhs, was a totally different project from the present one. By it Tulsi was only a feeder to Vehar. And one reason of the difference between Colonel Tulloch's estimate of Rs. 23,25,000, and the present one, is that the main dam originally proposed by Colonel Tulloch was earth.

In your paras. 12—15 you attack me warmly for the reduction in water-rates. In the first place, as you have yourself been a member of the Corporation, you ought to know enough of the present Municipal constitution to be aware that it is the Corporation (with, in this case, concurrence of Government), and not the Municipal Commissioner, who fix the amount of the rates. And next, if the rate had been lowered, and I had not proposed to construct a new outlet for Vehar, there might have been some ground for your strictures.

But considering that I myself have proposed this new outlet, and have done my very best to get it sanctioned for the last two years; considering that with the twelve-anna water-rate, after providing for maintenance and the Vehar debt instalments, there is an annual surplus of water revenue of about Rs. 90,000—enough to pay for the new outlet in two and a half years; and considering that you yourself were Municipal Commissioner for a good many years with a rupee water-rate, and never carried out, or, so far as I am aware made definite proposals for a new Vehar outlet—I think that I, at least, do not deserve the censure you are so good as to pass on me. Perhaps, when every one in Bombay and its neighbourhood has finished his remarks on the subject of water-supply, I may get this new outlet made.

Finally, in your second and other paras. you appear to think that I advocate the Tulsi project on account of the instability of the Vehar dams; and you say that if I do not do so, I have no right to squander money on the Tulsi supply. I beg to tell you that I do not do so. I believe the dams to be in perfectly good order, and as safe as dams can be. As they have stood for twenty years, and, as they now do not leak to any serious extent, there is no earthly reason to suppose that they should now either burst or cease to hold water. What I am afraid about is the Vehar main, on which alone we depend for our water-supply. I want Tulsi to be finished especially because I want to guard against an extensive failure of this main. And I do contemplate the prospect of the people being kept alive on six gallons a day, with considerably greater equanimity than the prospect of their going for a month or six weeks or longer without any pure water at all, which will inevitably happen one of these days if we follow your advice—complete Tulsi without its separate main as a feeder to Vehar, and wait till Tansa is constructed.

I beg, in conclusion, that you will not accuse me of criticizing Colonel Tulloch's proposals. As far as I can judge, they are worthy of his great reputation, and, if I had a million or two to spare, there is nothing I should like better than to see him carry them out. As I have not, I wish to do the best I can with the funds, which, I think I may say, I first have shown the possibility of providing.

Yours truly,
W. G. PEDDER.

Mr. Crawford has written a rejoinder to this letter by Mr. Pedder's which will appear to-morrow.

a The dams may fail without bursting, and if you piled the Sahadri range behind them, it would by no means follow that you would keep the water in!

b N.B.—You would hardly want more than 2½ lakhs till the extended works are complete, which cannot be till nearly August 1879, and four years later (1883) you would be relieved of another large annual payment (Rs. 1,91,189) for the Local debt.

c By the way, the new Vehar main seems now to be dropped!

d Captain Tulloch's remarks at pages 108 and 109 are so very telling that I append them here as a foot-note:—

"Even if a service reservoir entailed considerable extra cost over a continuous pipe—which it fortunately, in the case of Bombay, does not—I should still more strongly advocate its adoption, in consequence of the great advantage it affords in the regularity of the supply not being dependent on the security of a single long line of pipes.

"Her[illegible] ag in, in recommending the use of service reservoirs situated nearer to the town than the storage reservoirs, I am merely following the practice of the most eminent hydraulic engineers of the day. Both at Manchester and Glasgow and also at numerous other towns, the water is stored for use at a long distance from the town, but is distributed to the population from service reservoirs kept constantly filled from the distant lakhs. In eed the time will come, if it has not already, when the inconvenience of the stoppage of the water from Bombay for even a few hours will be considered so intolerable, that it will be necessary to have one or two distributing reservoirs in the town itself to contain a sufficient supply for one or two days. I do not recommend their construction just now, because I think the town had better spend all its present available means in storing water, and in bringing more to the people. Distributing reservoirs can be built at any future time when the want of them is really felt.

Distributing Reservoirs in the town.

"In conclusion, I have only to add that it is surprising to me to find that the necessity of bringing the water as near as possible to Bombay before distributing it under pressure, should never before this have been pointed out to the Bench, and that I should have to bring it to their notice. The mere fact of the system being exactly in accordance with the best European practice, should have drawn attention to the subject long ago."

e If the Vehar dams are safe, you have no right to squander such a sum for six gallons from Tulsi.

f I may say, however, that I should much prefer to make an effort and pay off the first 15-lakh loan by 1879, consolidating only the rest of the debt, and that I intend to submit figures based on this proposal to the Town Council.

g Estimate No. 2 at page 142 of Tulloch's report, but substituting 22 lakhs, connection with Tulsi and new main from Tulsi to Malabar Hill, for 29 lakhs, his proposed arrangement via Koorla.

h Colonel Tulloch, at page 121 of his report, must refer to the second or lower reservoir at Koorka, which he suggests might possibly be made.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

THE subjoined letter from Mr. Stanley, detailing a very quick and fortunate advance into the interior of Africa, reached us by the last mail from Zanzibar, and is published this morning simultaneously with its appearance in the *New York Herald*:

DISTRICT OF MPWAPWA, COUNTRY OF USAGARU, Dec. 13, 1874.

Uncouth as the name of the district and the cluster of villages whence I date my letter may appear in writing, it is not at all discordant to the ear. Nay, the sweet voice of a Msagara damsel can even give it a pleasant sound, and, as near as I can make out their pronunciation, it ought to be written Mbambwa.

I can hardly describe my feelings as I revisited this spot after an absence of two years. First I experienced a sharp throb of regret as I recollected that it was the scene of the death of my Scotch assistant, William Farquhar, who perished here in 1871, and as I cast my eyes towards the west over the sere expanse and autumnal leafage of miles and miles of undulating plain, I verily believe that my next feeling was one of sorrowful foreboding at the momentary suggestion that perhaps one, if not all, of the white men on this expedition might find similar unhonoured graves in this strange land. These feelings were not of long duration, however, for the cheery voices of the guides were soon heard loudly proclaiming that we were approaching Mpwapwa, and the view of high-towering mountains, their slopes all green with wide-shadowing mimosa and tamarind; hollows dark with the verdant globes of sycamores in full foliage, and the broad bed of the Mpwapa stream, washed with crystal water, dispelled evil presentiments and all melancholy prognostications. Thoughts of misfortune and dark days to come fled like a sick man's fancies before the spring colouring of these noble mountains and the refreshing verdancy of their well-watered uplands.

Honestly, no man has less right to begin a letter in this dull strain than I have, for no man, however lucky his star may be, has more reason to be proud and happy and cheerful than your Commissioner this day. I have had an unprecedentedly successful march from the Indian Ocean, and surprisingly favourable influences have attended the expedition ever since we left Zanzibar. Nothing of the blight and misfortune that I predicted in my last letter from that place; nothing whatever of the vexatious delays, frequent desertions, half-hearted conduct of the armed escort, and various annoyances I surmised would befall us, has supervened. On the contrary, we have arrived at the "halfway house" to Unyamwezi in an incredibly short time, as I will presently show you. We have suffered less sickness, less trouble, and altogether have had more good fortune than any expedition which ever came into Africa.

The expedition left Bagamoyo on the 17th of November, and arrived here yesterday, the 12th day of December, which makes an intervening period of only twenty-five days! This fact stated thus briefly might not surprise those uninitiated as regards the usual time required for this march. But if I remark that on my own expedition in search of Livingstone the same march took me fifty-seven days, and that it occupied Lieutenant Cameron's party four months, even the most superficial reader will not fail to perceive that I have every reason in this respect to be devoutly grateful and extremely cheerful. And, while considering this speedy rate of marching, it must be remembered that mine is a very large expedition, bearing such cumbersome things as the pontoon Livingstone and the cedar boat Lady Alice; and that since leaving the coast we have been travelling along an entirely new route, much north of any previously adopted.

Though I may look now with pleased retrospect on the distance traversed so swiftly, as auguring well for the further prosecution of the march to the unknown lands north, and thence to the Nile sources, the day we left Zanzibar, with its wild disorder, did not promise much success. Nearly every member of the expeditionary force was either drunk, tipsy, or, as some people would say, "a little the *better* for the liquor." Many were absent from muster, and a few had deserted with their advance. I consoled myself by thinking, as I noticed the confusion and insolence of some of the most inebriated, "All right, my sable gentlemen; to-day is your day; to-morrow the reign of discipline and order begins."

After disembarking at Bagamoyo matters were not mended. The men had not as yet expended all their advance, and the consequence was that they betook themselves into the vile liquor shops of the Goanese at the port, and after brutalizing themselves with the fire-water retailed there they took to swaggering through the streets, proclaiming that they were white men's soldiers, maltreating women, breaking into shops and smashing crockery, some even drawing knives on the peaceable citizens, and in other ways indulging their worst passions.

Of course, as long as I remained at Bagamoyo this state of things would continue; a few might be arrested and severely punished, but it would be too great a task to watch about 300 such men scattered among the houses of so large a town. I was so engrossed, too, with the novel duties of suppressing turbulence and debauchery that I had not much time left for anything else. On the fifth day, therefore, after arriving at Bagamoyo, the bugle announced the march, and, though we had some trouble in collecting the laggards, by 9 A.M. the last man had left the town.

At Shamba Gonera, my former first camp, the men manifested a disposition to stop, in order to have "one more night of it" at Bagamoyo; but by this time, as you may imagine, I had had enough of such scenes, and they were bodily driven on by the armed guard, not without considerable violence. Arriving at the Kingani River, the sections of the Lady Alice were screwed together, and her powers of transportation and efficiency were here well tested. I ascertained that the utmost she could bear in ferrying across the river was thirty men and thirty bales of cloth, or a weight of three tons, which was perfectly satisfactory to me. The Livingstone pontoon was not uncovered, as the Lady Alice proved expeditious enough in transporting the force across the river. When the ferriage was completed we resumed the journey, and long before sunset we encamped at Kikoka.

The intense heat of the Kingani plains lying on either side told severely on those men who were unaccustomed to travelling in Africa, and on the natives also who had indulged their vicious propensities at Zanzibar and Bagamoyo before departure. This compelled us to remain a day at Kikoka; I had, however, taken the precaution to leave a strong guard at the river to prevent the men from returning to Bagamoyo, and another on the hills between Bagamoyo and the Kingani plain on the eastern side of the stream, for a similar purpose.

During the afternoon of this day, as I was preparing my last letters, I was rather surprised by a visit paid me in my camp from a party of the Sultan's soldiers, the chief of whom bore a letter from the Governor of Bagamoyo, wherein he complained that my people had induced about fifteen women to abandon their masters. On mustering the people and inquiring into their domestic affairs, it was discovered that a large number of women had indeed joined the expedition during the night. Most of them, however, bore free papers accorded to them by the political agent at Zanzibar; but eleven were, by their own confessions, runaway slaves. After being hospitably received by the Sultan of Zanzibar and the Arabs, it was no part of a stranger's duty—unless authorised by some Government likely to abide by its agent's actions—to countenance such a novel mode of liberating the slaves. The order was, therefore, given that these women should return with the Sultan's soldiers; but, as this did not agree with either the views of the women themselves or of their abductors, the females set up a determined defiance to the order, and the males seized their Snider rifles, vowing that they should not return. As such a disposition and demonstration of hostility was not politic, nor calculated to deserve my esteem, or to win for me the Arabs' goodwill, the manifestation was summarily suppressed and the women returned to their masters.

The first victim on this expedition has been the noble mastiff Castor, presented to me by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, which died between the Kingani and Kikoka, from heat apoplexy. The second was the mastiff dog Captain, a very fine though ferocious animal, and he died a few days after. I have still three dogs—the retriever Nero, the undaunted bulldog Bull, and a well-bred bull-terrier Jack—all which so far have borne the fatigues of the march very well, though the latter is considerably exercised in his mind by the numbers of grass-hoppers he meets in the country while *en route*.

Our course since leaving Kikoka has been mainly west-north-west, until in approaching Mpwapwa, when we travelled due west. For several days we journeyed along the southern bank of the Wami River, making the discovery that the Wami can never be navigable during the dry season, as its channel for many miles is chocked with granite boulders. During the rainy season very large craft could ascend as far as the Usagara Mountains; there is a rise of over sixteen feet in the river. On crossing the Wami we entered Nguru, which is north of Usegubba—a country studded with tall peaks and mountains, the highest of which is a truncated cone, Mount Kidudwe, having an altitude of about 12,000 feet above the sea. As we journeyed through Nguru we crossed the several tributaries of the Wami, which are the Mwehweh, the Mkindo, the Mvomero, the Usingwe, the Rudewa, and Mukondokwa.

From Nguru we entered Northern Usagara, over ground, which the aneroids indicated was 4,475 feet above sea level. Then we descended into lower ground about 3,400 feet above sea level, until we came to Mpwapwa, which, I have ascertained, has an altitude, according to builing point and two barometers, of 3,575 feet.

Three days from here we crossed three tributaries of some river flowing east by north of the Wami, which may probably be the Pangani.

The most extreme north which we reached on our journey here from the coast has been south latitude 5 deg. 49 min., which I ascertained by taking double altitudes. This was at the village of Kitangeh.

We intend to prosecute our journey to-morrow, but before leaving the Unyanyembe road for the land of discoveries, and the sources of the Nile, which I am eager to reach, I will drop you a short letter informing you of our march through inhospitable Ugogo.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

P.S.—The white men, Edward and Francis Pocock and Fred. Barker, are enjoying excellent health and spirits. The three have gone through their seasoning fevers without much trouble.

LIFE AT HIGH PRESSURE.

ON Friday night (Feb. 12), Mr. W. R. Greg read a paper on "Life at High Pressure," to a crowded and brilliant audience at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. Taking as the most salient characteristic of life in this latter portion of the 19th century its *speed*, its hurry, the rate at which we move, the high pressure at which we work, the question to be considered, he said, was, whether it is worth the price paid for it. Life seems fuller and longer for the speed, but is it truly richer and more effective? We have fallen into a habit of valuing speed *as* speed, with little reference to the objects sought, or the use to which we put the time so gained. Our love of and pride in rapidity of movement are neither rational nor healthy sentiments. Baron Hubner, in his "*Promenade autour du Monde*," gives an admirable illustration of this. He crossed the Atlantic thrice in ten months, and almost invariably, when off Newfoundland, the sky was leaden, and the fog was thick, and on one occasion the vessel was close to an iceberg, which, if they had struck, they would (he was coolly told by the captain) have gone down in two minutes. This northern passage is taken to shorten the voyage. "Each departure for Queenstown or New York is registered in the newspapers with the utmost exactness; the same with the arrivals. Hence this frantic haste to arrive first. If they were to follow a more southerly course (to the south of the 42d degree), they would certainly be slower by two or three days, but the security would be doubled. They would meet with far less ice and no fogs; there would be no risk of striking against icebergs, and of disappearing altogether, or of sinking the fishermen's boats, which are so numerous on those Banks." The physical consequences of all this needless haste—this double quick time in all our movements—are serious enough. The rapidity of railway travelling produces a chronic disturbance in the nervous system of those who use it much; the anxiety to be in time, the hurrying pace, often running, to catch trains which are punctual in starting, whatever they may be in arriving, cause a daily wear and tear, as well as accelerated action of the heart, which sometimes has a fatal and sudden termination. The proportion of the population which habitually travel by rail is already large, and is increasing year by year; thousands are injured, and scores killed, and to neither of the scores nor of the thousands was the speed essential to more than a few. The moral effects of the high pressure style of life are still worse. A life without leisure and without pause—a life of haste and excitement—a life filled so full (even if it were full of interest and toil) that we have no time to reflect where we have been and where we intend to go, what we have done and what we plan to do, can scarcely be deemed an adequate or worthy life. It is a life which assuredly will not approve itself to us in those hours of enforced quiet and inaction which age or sickness brings sooner or later to all. Few estimate adequately the degree in which and atmosphere of excitement is fatal to the higher and deeper life; the subtle poison which it disseminates through the whole character; how it saps solidity and strength of mind, how it daily becomes more necessary, and with what "inexorable logic" it at once enfeebles and renders abnormally sensitive the subtle organisation of the brain; and how far by slow and sure gradations it carries us on towards a mental and moral condition, which may justly be pronounced unsound. But our "life at high pressure" is shown even more in our style of work than in our rate of movement. The world is growing more exacting in its demands from all labourers, except merely manual ones, and life, in one way or the other is becoming severer and severer to nearly all. The eminent lawyer, the physician in full practice, the minister, and the politician who aspires to be a minister even the literary workman, or the eager man of science, are one and all condemned to an amount and continued severity of exertion, of which our grandfathers knew little, and which forces one after another of them to break off or break down in mid career, shattered, paralysed, reduced to premature inaction or senility. The barrister must make hay while the sun shines, because for him it generally shines so late, and his career is so often divided into two unequal portions—waiting wearily for work, and groaning and sinking under its excess. The physician cannot in middle life refuse or select among the crowding patients whom he has looked and longed for through the years of his youth; while the statesman or the member of parliament in office has constantly to undergo a degree of prolonged pressure which it is astonishing that so many can endure. "There is little reason, in my opinion," said Macaulay, "to envy a pursuit in which the most its devotees can expect is that by relinquishing liberal studies and social comfort, by passing nights without sleep, and summers without one glimpse of the beauties of nature, they may attain that laborious, that invidious, that closely watched slavery which is mocked with the name of power." One effect of this high pressure existence is that it leaves even the successful man who has gained much to retire *upon*, nothing to retire *to*; for literature, science, domestic ties, public and philanthropic interests, nature itself, have all been neglected and lost sight of during the mad rush and struggle of the last 30 years, and these are treasures the key to which soon grows rusty, and friends once slighted cannot be whistled back at will. "Ah, monsieur!" said Talleyrand to a young man, who, in the bustle of business and ambition, had never learned or had forgotten to keep up his whist—"*Ah, monsieur, quelle triste vieillesse vous vous preparez!*" People maintain that this excess of toil is unavoidable, that you must keep the pace or fall behind, and be trampled down by competitors who are more ambitious, more concentrated, or less inclined to measure and appraise the objects and the worth of life; and that in a civilisation like ours, moderation is forbidden to those who would succeed at all, or not actually fail. It may be so, though I am not quite convinced it is so; and, at least, if men must work *over hard*, they need not work *over long*; they might yield the vacant place to younger and needier aspirants. But if it be thus that it *is* thus is precisely my indictment against the, spirit of the age. Excess is enforced; moderation—that which to the wiser Greeks seemed the essence of wisdom—is forbidden, or appears to be so. Again, it is an universal complaint, the substantial truth of which cannot be denied, that life to a vast proportion of the middle classes is becoming more difficult and more costly. The increased riches of the wealthy and the higher wages of labour have created an increased demand for most articles, and in those articles consumption has overtaken production. For instance, meat and all farm produce has risen so as to cause serious inconvenience in many families, and the actual cost of living is 25 per cent. higher than it was 25 years. ago. Plodding clerks, government officials, retired officers, clergymen, and scientific or literary students—men of moderate fixed incomes, in short—all find their position sadly changed for the worse. England is a paradise for the men with 5,000*l* a year and upwards, but scarcely so for them of 500*l*. a year and under. England is a country in which it is easier to make much than to live upon little; and in which, therefore, the moderate, contented, unstriving natures, those who desire to pass their life neither in making money nor in spending it, who wish to use existence wisely and enjoy it worthily, are in danger of being crushed out of being between the upper and nether millstones of a prosperous and well-paid labouring class, and the lavish expenditure of the noble or ignoble opulent. This seems to me a matter for regret, inasmuch as these people are, or at least used to be, a valuable and estimable element in the national life. I should grieve to see England consist *only* of the toiling, grinding labourer, however highly paid—of the striving, pushing, racing man of enterprise, however successful, and of the plutocrat or the aristocrat, however munificent or stately in his affluence. It may be useless to repine at the menaced operation, and I see but one mode by which it can be effectually counteracted. As wealth increases, and as fortunes grow more and more colossal, as year by year successful enterprise places riches within the reach of many, and as the disposition of every class to imitate and emulate the style of living of the classes above it in the social scale remains about the most inveterate of our national characteristics, there would seem to be small hope of attaining a standard of life truly dignified and worthy, except through such a regeneration in the tastes and sentiments of the opulent and noble, the leaders of fashion, the acknowledged chiefs and stars of society, as should cause simplicity to become "good style," and luxury beyond a certain point, and ostentation at any point, to be voted vulgar. We need not ask the affluent and the high in rank to forego any one of the advantages or enjoyments which their vast possessions place within their reach; all that is required is, that they make the most of those advantages, and make those possessions yield them the maximum of real pleasure. That this is rarely done we all know; the complaints we hear in every circle testify only too loudly to the truth. People with all the resources of society at their command constantly avow that if society is not actually more of a burden and a fatigue than of a pleasure, it yet has grown so irrationally unwieldy and laborious as to give them little of the true enjoyment which ought to be got out of it, for surely of all the privileges and luxuries of civilised existence, intercourse with our fellows—*selected* intercourse especially—should be the most repaying; yet is not this very faculty of selection one of those most commonly foregone? Might not our entire system of social intercourse be so remodelled as to be at once twice as remunerative and only half as costly? And, again, does not the magnificent scale on which the establishments of "our governing families" are kept up admittedly involve a trouble, as well as an expenditure, which is an enormous drawback from the comforts and luxuries they yield? How much—rather, how little—of their outlay really contributes to oil the wheels and smooth away the cares of life for them? What proportion of their income is spent as they themselves would wish, and what proportion in obedience to some fancied necessities of their position bringing them no appreciable return whatever? If all the spending classes kept only as many servants and horses as would suffice really to serve and carry them as perfectly as they could wish, what thousands of both would be thrown upon the market to the great relief of more limited incomes. The resigned superfluities of one class would furnish forth the real wants of others, and the equilibrium between supply and demand be once again restored. And if the more influential families—*i.e.*, the most admired and imitated—were thus to reduce their expenditure (still, not depriving; themselves of one needed or conscious luxury), how suddenly would the example spread downward and around, till extravagant and ostentatious expenditure would be so notoriously *mauvais ton* as to be left to men whose riches were their sole distinction. But to arrive at this end, when simplicity of living rather than princely expenditure shall be the stamp and insignia of rank and taste, not only must the example be set by those whose character and position must mark them out for social influence, but must be set with a sober sagacity and correct tact which will be in themselves attractive. The spasmodic and injudicious attempts of eccentric individuals, neither sound-judging enough to retrench well and gracefully, nor eminent enough to entitle them long to influence others, provoke rather ridicule than imitation, and have more than once done injustice to the cause. The lecturer, who was listened to with marked attention, concluded by a protest against asceticism.

THE TYRANNY OF MOTHERS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

WE have heard enough, and perhaps more than enough, of the social despotism which is exercised by the Belgravian mother. No doubt a good deal of tyranny goes on in fashionable circles. It is hard to believe that every girl one sees going backwards round and round the squirrel cage in the Park can really enjoy it. It is not likely that all the young women at a fashionable crush are enduring heat, fatigue, and dulness, entirely of their own free will. It is impossible that a girl can wish to make friends only in a rank above her own. There must be children of frivolous mothers who, after their first season in London, would prefer to remain in the country during the loveliest months of the year; who would choose a ride on the breezy downs rather than to be broiled in Rotten Row, and enjoy their own blooming pleasure-ground more than a dusty fête at the Botanic Gardens. There, must be others who, if they did come to town, would like to cultivate some taste or talent which they possess, instead of frittering away their time between *matinées*, shopping, drives, afternoon teas, and dinners at which they are obliged to appear in order to show they have been invited. But the truth is that the despotism of the Belgravian matron is only a part, and in itself perhaps the smallest part, of a system which is pressing painfully upon a large class of English women, a system for which we can find no other name than that of the Tyranny of Mothers. The old relations of father and son have utterly changed within living memory. It is not that there is less affection or less reverence in the boys of a family, but there is a great deal less of the formal obedience which used to be expected from them. A wise father nowadays sees that he must leave his sons a good deal to themselves, that their thoughts are not likely to be his thoughts, nor their ways his ways. He is content if he sees that this growing independence leaves the deeper ties of love and tenderness untouched. But no change of this sort can be detected as yet in the relations between daughters and mothers. The old traditions of rigorous dependence are carefully preserved. No matter what the age of her daughters may be, an English mother still calls them "the girls." She transplants the discipline of the nursery to the croquet-ground and the ballroom. She expects them to repeat the conversations they have with their partners. She insists on reading the letters they receive, and dictates the answers they send. She assumes complete control over their time, reading, opinions, religion, and friendships. The social liberty accorded to young and unmarried women in America horrifies the orthodox British mother. Here we can in some degree sympathize with her; her mistake is that, in flying from one objectionable extreme, she rushes into another and a worse. She is shocked at the idea of a girl being able to take care of herself. French fashions with respect to the position of unmarried daughters are much more to her taste. She does not approve of tight-lacing and high heels, but cannot help admiring a young woman who would not dream of having an opinion of her own until she had a husband to whom to confide it. She forgets that French girls do not generally leave their convents until their parents have commenced matrimonial negotiations with the view of settling them in life, and that, if these plans break down, they return to their convent again. An English girl is left to draw for the matrimonial prize as she can, and is thence, if she fails, in a world which her whole system of training leaves her unfitted to face.

But it is not with the larger issues of this question that we wish to deal at present. What has hardly been noticed is the helpless way in which the present system leaves girls at the mercy of the most foolish of mothers. Of course there are plenty of sensible mothers, and if all mothers were sensible, it would matter very little what precise terms of dependence they might require from their daughters. But unluckily all mothers are not sensible. There are frivolous mothers, and bigoted mothers, and fussy mothers, and timid mothers, and coddling mothers, and stupid mothers. But, whether a mother be stupid, or coddling, or timid, or fussy, or frivolous, the girls are absolutely at her mercy. It is hard to make a choice between the despotism of the one or the other; but perhaps the greatest trial to young creatures full of life and energy is the tyranny of the timid mother. She will not allow her girls to skate because Sir John Franklin was lost amongst icebergs; nor to ride because fox-hunters sometimes get their necks broken; nor to row because young men injure themselves in those dreadful boat-races. They may not have a pet dog in case it should go mad, nor any aconite or monks-hood in their gardens for fear they should poison themselves. The timid mother forbids her daughters to visit amongst the poor, as they might take small-pox, and will not allow one of them to go alone outside the avenue gate from her dread of garotters. The description which she gives of the neighbouring fields is appalling. She represents them to be the [illegible] mad bulls, savage tramps, venomous snakes, and [illegible] horses. Her girls cannot propose either work or [illegible] which she does not prove to be encompassed with da[illegible] gers horrible and hitherto unthought of. In the[illegible] childish days they were not allowed a rocking-horse, [illegible] fear it should overbalance, nor a swing in case the ro[illegible] might break, nor a pocket knife lest they should c[illegible] their fingers. The coddling mother is very near allied to the timid one. She is always tying comforters round her children's throats, and applying flannel [illegible] mysterious places where it will not stay. She [illegible] in chest-protectors and respirators, and her room [illegible] adorned with sticking-plaster and gallipots. She [illegible] always intent on proving that every [illegible] either has a cold or is taking one; and [illegible] may be seen at night in a flannel dressing-gown, go[illegible] from room to room with gruel, pills, mustard-leaves and India-rubber hot bottles. She is constantly di[illegible] covering obscure signs of some deadly disease in h[illegible] children. She takes for granted that all her daughters have weak spines, so their beds are destitute of pillow[illegible] and there is a reclining board in every room. Whe[illegible] the coddling mother takes her girls to a picnic she wi[illegible] not allow them to sit on the grass, nor in the sun, no[illegible] under a tree, nor on a rock. They must return wit[illegible] her before the dew begins to rise, and are never allowe[illegible] to look at the moon except through a window. The[illegible] are taught to be always analysing their sensations, an[illegible] lose half the pleasures of everyday life. They may no[illegible] exult in a brave south-wester, get wet in a summer shower, or walk ankle deep in the glittering snow wreaths. Human nature shrinks from prying further [illegible] the coddling mother is also a homœopathist. Vivisection is nothing to the tortures she will inflict as she sit[illegible] down with Laurie's *Domestic Medicine* in her hand to as[illegible] questions in order to diagnose the case. The patient soon feels as though every organ in her body wa[illegible] such a mass of disease that even bryonia and aconite[illegible] time about every five minutes, will fail to cure it.

The greatest of all tyrants, however, is the pious mother. It is difficult to say what particular injunctions or prohibitions she may deduce from the mysterious Old Testament texts which she is so fond of quoting. She somehow discovers that whist is played with the visiting cards of the Evil One, and will not allow a backgammon-box in the house because throwing dice is tempting Providence. She shakes her head at the mere mention of dancing, being reminded of a sad event brought about by that wicked amusement, and would scarcely have a powder-puff for the baby because of the horrible fate of a late Queen of Samaria. No mistletoe is allowed in the house because it is a relic of heathen customs. On Valentine's Day she waits at the door for the postman, and will not part with any of the letters addressed to either her daughters or her servants until she has seen that they do not contain any frivolous verses or mythological pictures. An enterprising lover has been known to take her in by sending a sanctimonious hymn to the object of his affections; but the fair one, discovering a little bit of satin ribbon, pulls it, and out jumps merry Cupid with an amatory address in his hand. The pious mother will not allow her daughters any books but those she has herself read and approved. Her attention is so much taken up with preparations for another sphere of existence that she has little time for this world and its literary fripperies. They may read parts of the *Record* and a few books on science, if written by a clergyman and published by the Tract Society. The usual result of such tyranny is that the girls borrow the *London Journal* from the housemaid, and third-rate novels from the village lending library. The cook, who manages this latter transaction, probably chooses the books. The superior mother is a relief after the pious mother. She certainly does start most extraordinary theories, but she reads and thinks. One may find her children standing in a row, exercising their left legs like ballet dancers, and their left arms like popular preachers. They are only trying to awaken the right lobe of their brains, on the principle that two heads are better than one. We cannot help being carried away with the idea and join them in this intellectual exercise. Have the Shakers tried these experiments? The superior mother has wondrous plans of the education, and is always detailing how successful they are. Some of her children are taught to spell phonetically, so that their spelling is ever afterwards a doubtful quantity. Others are only taught shorthand, and to do all their sums by algebra. She is a Spiritualist, a Positivist, and a Pantheist, by turns, and perhaps takes to chiromancy and casting horoscopes. Through all her vagaries her children must follow her, and change their opinions as often she does. Who can wonder if their beliefs are few

It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to go on with the list of mothers whose silliness or ignorance makes their tyranny as galling as it is no doubt well intentioned. The fault is far less in such mothers themselves than in the system which makes their defects bear so hardly on their girls. The most terrible result of such a system is seen, not in the temporary suffering or annoyance it causes, but in the social helplessness to which it dooms thousands of Englishwomen. The relations of daughters to their mothers, as those relations are practically worked out in domestic life, prevent a girl from ever fitting herself by education for earning her own livelihood. Thousands of girls have no prospect in life but that of marriage, self-support, or starvation. When a professional man, for instance, has brought up his girls in luxury, provided them with amusements, and taken them into good society, he thinks he has fulfilled his duty. Why don't they marry? At his death they have to shift for themselves as they best may, weighted by the terrible disadvantages of idle habits and a defective education. There is no reason why girls should not be helped to a profession in the same way that their brothers are helped. If their parents cannot provide for them, they are bound to leave them self-supporting. There will soon be an almost unlimited demand for competent teachers in our middle-class schools. There is great need of ladies as matrons of workhouses and other public institutions. There is probably an opening for lady medical assistants. There is no reason why girls should not learn to tune pianos and paint coats of arms on carriages. But, whatever is their calling, they must be educated to it. If children have duties, they have also rights. They must not be expected to earn their own livelihood when they have never been taught a trade; and mothers must learn that training of this sort cannot be carried on by their daughters without a considerable relaxation of the bondage in which they live at present, and that a character which fits a woman to face the world cannot be formed under the domestic pressure to which girls' tempers are now subjected. All that is needed is that some of the independence which is granted to the boys of a family should be granted to their sisters. They must be left more to themselves. A lady whose children had turned out remarkably well was asked what system of education she had pursued. She answered, "As soon as my babies were able to hold by a chair I showed them I expected they would take good care of themselves. I never 'ran to help them when they fell,' but let them pick themselves up. If they were hurt I did not 'kiss the place to make it well,' but tried to make them laugh at their bumps. I gave them pocket-money as soon as they could speak plain. They learnt the value of money by the time they were grown up. I let them read any books or newspapers that came into the house, and talk to me about them. I allowed them to sit alone if they liked. I gave the girls uninterrupted time for study. They chose their own friends. I have always found them defer to my wishes in the smallest particular. They are helpful, affectionate, confiding, and grateful." Can the tyrannical mothers who weakly indulge and as weakly repress their children say so much?

JAVA.

THE following intelligence is taken from the mail summary of the *Indier* of the 13th Feb:—

"Several provinces of Netherlands India, Java especially, have been stricken by great calamities. In our former summary, mention has already been made of the devastation effected by the volcano, Kloet, in Kediri. From official and private accounts, the flood of mud, water, and sand which came down with incredible violence either carried away along with it, or destroyed everything that stood in its way. The damage done to Government property as well as to that of private persons, is considerable. Only a few tobacco dealers have suffered serious loss. The people, on the contrary, are in great distress, so that committees have been formed to collect subscriptions to alleviate the disaster. Mr. d' Abo, whose generosity is undeniable, has contributed *f* 1,000, and the Europeans at Blitar have subscribed *f* 2,000 for the benefit of the native population. A further amount of *f* 10,000 has been supplied by the managing committee of the Foods Relief Fund. Blitar exhibited a veritable scene of desolation. Behind the Regent's house, so the Resident telegraphed, it looked as if a whole village had been trodden under foot. Two villages in the neighbourhood were destroyed, eleven other villages were seriously, and thirty slightly damaged. The same was the case with a large number of sawahs. The number of dead is still not fully known, because many persons have fled. Stones from two to three yards in height, that cover the fields, testify to the violence of the outburst owing to which the crater lake gave way. Many bridges have been washed away, and ravines formed at various places, 2,500 bouws of sawahs cannot be cultivated this year. The authorities, Europeans as well as natives, zealously acquitted themselves of their duty. At first, the population of Blitar dreaded a second outburst, and a panic arose. The people refused to perform statute labour. The effort of the authorities, however, speedily brought about greater calmness. In the meantime, the distress is not small."

"Almost at the same time, telegrams regarding heavy floods were received from various quarters. After the Pepe river had twice partially overflowed its banks at Solo, it caused great floods there on the 6th inst. In the Resident's office and many other houses the water stood five feet deep. In one village the people had to take refuge on the roofs of their houses. Many villages were abandoned. No accidents have taken place, but the state of the people at Solo is sad. After being urged by the Resident, the native authorities there are distributing boiled rice. The water has since fallen."

At other places the floods caused the water to rise to a height hitherto unknown. Two kilometres of the railway between Samarang and the native principalities in Java, were washed away, and houses and corpses were seen carried away by the waters. The damage done in other respects has been very great. In Bencoolen, a natural dam that confined a lake in the uplands has broken, and let part of the water out. Numerous ladangs have been consequently laid waste, several houses washed away, and three human lives lost.

After the above mentioned mud flood at Blitar, 13 corpses were officially stated to have been found, by last accounts.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B. Caution—"Maravilla" as registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London; Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
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THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice............ 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

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FOR SALE, AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

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For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
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ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

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N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

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CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay............D. S. KEMP & Co.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

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THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:—53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

HE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

This Company has passed the probationary period of development, and has now become a well established Office, doing a larger business than was ever before transacted in the same period of time by any Life Assurance Institution and on the 31st October 1874, possessed a current annual premium income of over £42,000.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY IS—
How can I Assure my life with a certainty of the policy being paid at death.

THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE—

Only let the nett premiums be reserved and invested at compound interest, exclusively to meet claims under policies, and the fund will so rapidly and enormously accumulate as to make the provision for payment as certain as is death itself.

AN EMINENT ACTUARY SAYS:

"To make the system of Life Assurance complete, it has yet to be recognised that an Assurance Society is, in its very essence, less a trading company for profit to shareholders than an institution with purposes of trust for policy-holders, the trust being to receive and husband the premiums till such time as, by the discharge of the member's claim, the trust is ended as far as such member is concerned. To this end it should be enacted that every office shall each year put apart in a 'Trust Fund' a proper proportion of its annual premiums, to meet assurance risks and claims only, and not to be touched in any way for expenses, which, if need be, should come out of the shareholders' capital. The Trustees of the Fund would take care that it is productively invested, so as to obtain the best rate of interest consistent with safety."

This is exactly the system adopted by the "Positive," the entire nett premiums being invested at compound interest in trust for policy-holders, and hypothecated exclusively for the purpose of paying claims under policies. The investments are made, in England, in Consols yielding interest at the rate of about 3¼ per cent. per annum; in India, in Indian Government Securities, yielding about 4 per cent.; in Canada, in Dominion Stock, yielding fully 5 per cent.

POLICY HOLDERS IN THE "POSITIVE" HAVE THREE DISTINCT LINES OF SECURITY:

1. The Guarantee Fund of over £51,000 Consols (one-fifth of the paid-up capital).

2. The Nett Premiums invested at compound interest as above.

3. The Capital and other Property of the Company.

THE POLICY HOLDERS' FUNDS AMOUNTED, ON THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1874, TO OVER £125,000.

(Accumulated since commencement of Life business in 1872.)

FURTHER ADVANTAGES OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

POSITIVE POLICIES ARE UNCONDITIONAL, INDISPUTABLE, AND NON-FORFEITABLE.

1. Unconditional, being free from conditions of every kind restrictive of the assured, except the due payment of premiums.

2. Indisputable, as no objection can be raised on any ground after the Policy has been issued.

3. Non-forfeitable, because every premium purchases a fully paid-up Policy, or Positive note, for the relative proportion that the premium bears to the sum assured, which Positive note never lapses, but remains in force till death, whether subsequent premiums are paid or not.

SURRENDER VALUE AND NEGOTIABILITY OF POSITIVE NOTES.

The Positive note is a negotiable document, payable "to bearer," and bears a cash value of 40 per cent. of the premium paid, which may be obtained at any time on surrender of the note, without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured, or may be taken as a loan bearing interest. The cost of probate or legacy duty is avoided by the Positive system.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay, Treacher's Building.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs.	9,677,090

Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.

AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring	£9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ...	£967,709-3-5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER:
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisible surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security

QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852............	£ 76,925
Do.	1862............	£300,690
Do.	1872............	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	33 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 5	33 12	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the rate at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,582 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

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A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

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Is entirely free from all injurious elements, whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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Prevents the hair falling of or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald patches, and makes it beautifully, soft, pliable and glossy.

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Removes all freckles, spots, and cutaneous eruptions, and realizes a healthy purity of complexion.

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Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing or perspiration will remove GREAT CARE must be taken to ask for Rowlands' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists, and at all Bazaars throughout India.

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and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
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desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

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And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

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TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

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BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

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Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
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TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can. not be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
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16th July, 1873.

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I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
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Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.
4th June, 1874.

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"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

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TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871.

"SIR,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

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DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

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They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

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It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

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They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

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GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

REGISTERED No. 124. 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o o:—

SEVENTEENTH DAY, MONDAY, MARCH 15.

PRESENT.

Sir Richard Couch (President); H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Solicitors in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, and Shantaram Narayen, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

Secretary to the Commission — John Jardine, Esquire, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Khan Bahadoor Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla.

H. H. the Maharajah Gaekwar present.

Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., was present for a portion of the forenoon.

The inquiry was opened at 11 o'clock.

The President—I am sorry to have to say, that His Highness the Maharaja Sindia, is unwell, and will not be able to be present to-day.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—In my concluding observations, on Saturday, there were one or two matters in which I made a slight mistake which, with your permission, I will now correct. It was only with reference to dates—and they are only slight errors and rather assist my arguments than detract from the effect of them. In speaking of the date of the first poisoning I put it back to August or September. I find, on looking carefully over the evidence, it is fixed by the only witness who has given anything like an accurate account of the matter to have been fifteen or twenty days before the 19th of September. And I wish to direct attention to that date, because when I come to a later part of my argument, it will form an important feature of that which I propose to offer for your consideration. The second matter is that, as far as I can see, and subject to the correction of the Commission, the last money payments actually proved was not later than July. I put it at a later date in my observations on Saturday. But looking through the evidence with the assistance of my learned friends, I think I am right in saying that the last money payment to any of the servants was some time in July—certainly not later. That also, in my view of the case, will be an important matter to consider, and therefore I correct what was to a certain extent an error that I made in addressing you on Saturday. There was another subject which I introduced casually; I did not attempt to follow it out at that time; it will be a subject on which I shall have to dwell hereafter, but I may as well supplement what I said on that occasion. You will remember that I called attention to the colour of the deposit in the glass of Colonel Phayre, described by himself, after he had drunk a portion of it. I wish also to call attention to the fact that looking at the number of attempts—putting them at four or six, according as you may be satisfied by the evidence that has been given—I assume that there were about six attempts—on every occasion Colonel Phayre was prevented from drinking the remainder of the glass by the taste that he discovered after drinking a small portion of it. That will not have escaped your observation. That was the case on every occasion that the attempt was alleged to have been made. It will not have escaped the attention of the Commission that the only agents that are supposed to have been used for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre were arsenic and diamond dust, neither of which produce any taste whatever, and no doubt he might have drunk off an entire glass of liquid without having discovered that there was anything deleterious in it until about half an hour afterwards. I believe that is spoken to as about the nearest time at which the effects of the poison would begin to be felt. I shall have to dwell upon this matter again, but having incidentally alluded to it on Saturday, I wish to call attention to it, because I think it is worthy of the attention of the Commission, and when I come to the evidence of Damodhur Punt and others, I think the point of these observations will be sufficiently apparent to the Commission. I propose now to enter into the investigation of the graver charge against His Highness the Gaekwar, and the order I propose to do it in is to commence with Damodhur Punt. It is evident that he originates everything, and that from this source whatever poisons obtained, were obtained. There is no suggestion that any other person originated, or supplied the poisons; it is traced back to him, it is intended to be fixed upon him. It becomes, therefore, extremely important to consider his testimony, and I think it will be better to take his evidence as being the first in order of time. In discussing the evidence of this witness, as well as of Rowjee and Nursoo, I don't think it will be improper for me to allude, before entering into details, to the mode in which the evidence has been obtained. I alluded to it shortly on Saturday, and I don't intend to dwell upon it at any length now. I think that I shall meet with the agreement of all men who reason the matter fairly, as I am sure it will be reasoned here, when I make the observation that when you find that witnesses of an extremely suspicious character have placed themselves before a tribunal in the character and light of accomplices, it is extremely desirable to ascertain whether their evidence has been obtained by people of a pure character themselves, and whether the mode of obtaining it will satisfy the tribunal that it has not been got in an improper way. It is always a disagreeable thing to make any general observations detrimental to other people; but I am obliged not only to speak of the persons but of the mode in which this evidence has been procured. Mr. Souter, I have no doubt, is an extremely able man, and he holds a post of importance, I presume, at Bombay. He was perfectly aware of the character of the three persons who are the remarkable persons in this case—Gujanund, Akbar Ali, and Abdool Ali. He was quite aware of the censure that has been passed upon them by, I believe, a man who is acknowledged to be one of the most honoured and most eminent members of the bench of India—he must have been well acquainted with this, I say; and whether that censure was right or wrong which had been so passed he might have reasonably entertained suspicion of the instruments he was about to employ. He might have found other persons in Bombay to serve his purpose, but these three persons—Gujanund, Akbar Ali and Abdool Ali—seem to have been brought from another district. There is no reason for their having been so brought; they are persons, as I have said before, who have had comments made upon them elsewhere regarding the falsifying of evidence and getting up false cases; and whether these were true or not, I say there ought to have been care taken as to the amount of power that was left in their hands. The mode in which the evidence has been given of these three witnesses (I may also speak of the ayah) is also a matter to which I must call your attention. And I call your attention to it very earnestly, because I think it is a feature in this case that will meet with great observation from one end of this country to the other, as well as in almost every civilized country. These men seem to have been allowed to take persons into custody, and then, after keeping them in custody for a certain time, and not until then—a custody, as far as I know, utterly illegal—Mr. Souter comes forward, and takes their examination. The mode in which these examinations were taken I shall defer commenting upon until I enter upon the individual cases to which I shall have to call attention; but, in every instance, as far as I know, the persons who have been the material witnesses in this case, have been persons, who first of all, were placed in custody, and not until after having been in custody for a considerable time—some longer than others—not until then, are they supposed to make their statements. I shall presently show you how if these statements are not satisfactory, they are subsequently cooked up by additions or alterations; that will be a matter I shall dwell upon in individual instances, rather than generally; but I cannot help making this observation, that witnesses so dealt with, are, in point of fact, tortured before giving their evidence. You do not administer the thumb-screw, nor do you stretch them upon the rack, but they are nevertheless kept in misery and terror, and, from what I have seen of many persons that have been called here, a position of abject terror. They feel that their lives, their property, their hope, and their liberty—everything in the world—is dependent on what they do while in the custody of the Police, and that the only mode in which they can escape from that custody is by answering the whip—I use that expression advisedly—by giving the character of evidence that the police require for carrying out their case. In the towns of India? such a course would not be endured. I know it would be utterly and absolutely illegal. It is practised here in a distant district, where there are crowds of poor, ignorant natives—men who do not know who to appeal to, or who do not know where to go to; men who have no constituted tribunal which can help them in their difficulties; they feel, as in the present case, their master is powerless; the police are to them a power that they cannot resist; the police that they exercise a terror that they cannot control, and they go the length of what I cannot but call deliberate torture for the purpose of obtaining their ends. I have made these general observations after reflection and great thought. I feel that they will be observations weighed not only by your experience, but by the knowledge and intellect of many others, and I believe that this case will thoroughly support the observations that I have ventured to make. Having made them, I will now proceed to consider the case of Damodhur Punt—a man who, as I have said before, is the *fons et origo* of the entire case, because, although examined at a much later date than the other witnesses, he is the person from whom everything is supposed to have originated and to have been the immediate agent of the Gaekwar; and, therefore, a man whose evidence we are bound to consider with a great deal of care, and to ascertain whether it is evidence upon which you can rest. I am speaking to men as I would wish to be spoken to. I desire, in this case, to introduce no violent expressions. I desire to use no words but those which are justified by their being argumentative. I believe conscientiously that if I can convey the thoughts and impression that are upon my own mind; to the tribunal I have now the honor of addressing, the safety of the Gaekwar is perfectly clear, and that it will be felt that it is perfectly impossible for a tribunal in a civilized country, upon such evidence, to pronounce a verdict adverse—I won't say merely to the Gaekwar—but I say that they could not pronounce a verdict against the lowest person in the land, if the evidence is such as is produced against a person who, if he falls under it, loses his character, crown, and all that is dear to him; and, as I said before, loses it under circumstances which, I cannot help thinking, would not be fatal to the humblest in the land. My Lord, before entering with the minuteness which I must do into Damodhur Punt's evidence, I must refer to the mode in which he was given into custody as corroborative of the general observations that I have made on the subject of the police. It appears that he was taken into custody on the same day as the Gaekwar, and, instead of being brought before any magistrate, instead of being confronted with his accusers and having the matter investigated fairly and properly, the first thing that is done is to put him under a sepoy's guard; under that guard he remains for seventeen days. The words "being under guard" do not seem to be very terrible, but with the thoughts that must follow it, and with the feelings that must attend it, I think I have not improperly described it as that not of confinement but as amounting to torture. He himself says, "I made the statement for the purpose of getting free from that guard." That is his own perfectly candid statement upon the subject, and, probably, whatever doubt he may have raised by his evidence, you will not feel much hesitation in believing that he was speaking the truth. Upon that he was handed over to the care of the police. He knows, at this time, the evidence of both Nursoo and Rowjee. This he admits himself. If he had denied it, it is palpable that he must have known it, because Rowjee and Nursoo were being examined, and had been examined, when he was at liberty, and it was natural that he should be interested in knowing what they had stated, and he must have known that that charge was one against the Gaekwar, and that it was a charge of poisoning by arsenic and diamond dust. He, therefore, has to arrange something or another in which arsenic and diamond dust are mixed up. But, in addition to that, there is a shadowy account of a bottle; and he therefore must introduce a bottle into his statement; and although he is the first person who is brought into this case by the evidence,—that is, the first person who supplies this bottle, in point of fact he only gave it after what was expected of him. He knew perfectly that diamond dust and arsenic must be the means by which the Gaekwar should be accused. These were matters with which he was perfectly well acquainted, and with which he was ready to deal under the circumstances that he himself describes. Now what these circumstances are, are worthy of your consideration. They have been eloquently detailed by himself, and I need do no more than call your attention to them. The position of this honorable witness is—"If you convict the Gaekwar, you shall get off; if he gets off, you shall be punished." That is his own account, his own proposition. He is then granted a conditional pardon. "Succeed in what the police have told you to be what they require and you will get off, otherwise you must bear the consequences of your own admission. Liberty, possibly a grant of land, Heaven only knows how perjury of this kind is ultimately rewarded, might be given to him; but, on the other hand, he would not only not get liberty, but I don't know exactly what the punishment is for having committed perjury or having attempted to commit murder in this country, he would probably be very much more severely punished for not doing what the police expect of him than he would be for the crimes that he has undoubtedly committed. I don't know whether I have ever met before with an instance in which a witness has come forward and made such a direct avowal, and stands before you with a halter round his neck which is to be used or not according to the evidence that he gives. Still, there are marvellous instances in this world in which, notwithstanding so painful a position, a man will sacrifice everything to the truth, but I don't think the warmest admirer of Damodhur Punt would be inclined to think that he would be disposed to make any such sacrifice. He is a clever man—the cleverest amongst the witnesses that have been produced, as far as my judgment has been able to go—an eminently cunning man, who gives his evidence with very considerable volubility—but I could not help thinking that there was an appearance about his countenance as if even he felt a sense of shame while he was uttering what I shall demonstrates to be a perjury for he made statements which have been materially altered. My lord, this will make it necessary for me to examine this evidence in relation not only to its consistency with itself, but also in relation to other matters; that is what I propose to do at some considerable length; and I venture to think that when I have done this, and called your attention to the evidence of other witnesses who were also called to support this case—Hemchund and other witnesses—I think I shall show you, not only that he has deliberately falsified a number of statements in this matter, but also that the police have been most active and have made much of a great deal of the evidence which has been produced before you. I, my Lord, particularly refer to the evidence given by Hemchund,—evidence that was manifestly extremely suspicious, as you were of opinion when you allowed him to be cross-examined upon his statement; but evidence which I am now in a position to consider, and I think shall point out, with such material matters connected with it, that I think it will have a very formidable effect upon the conclusion of this case. I think—unless I am very wrong indeed in the conclusions that I have arrived at—I shall show in this case police manipulation, beyond all question, of a most daring and outrageous kind. Of course, I can only judge that of my own humble ability, and I can only submit such reasons as have affected my own mind. I can only hope that they will also affect yours. I shall lay them before you, and I hope in relation to this and other matters I shall appeal to your reason as I should wish to be appealed to by those who endeavoured to convince me upon any particular point. The first matter to which I call your attention is the position of the man Damodhur Punt. Permit me to describe it, as it occurs to my own mind. I do not think it will be a fancy sketch at all. He is the Secretary and trusted servant of His Highness the Gaekwar; he is a man likely to have His Highness's confidence, I admit, and so far they may be enabled to state part of his story as probable. But his position, as he describes it himself, is one of a man whose accounts are rotten to the very core—false entries in all his books—false representations as to what payments have been made for—and, in point of fact, he places himself in a position, that if he had been charged by the Gaekwar, or upon the suggestion of Colonel Phayre, which was extremely likely to be the case, with embezzelment and fraud, he would have had no earthly answer to those charges, his books would have told their own story, the falsifications would have been perfectly apparent, the evidence given by the Brahmin and other people would have shown his entries to be utterly untrue; and, supposing there was no charge against the Gaekwar, I think he, Damodhur Punt, might have howled himself deaf before anybody would have believed that these falsifications had been made at the Gaekwar's direction. Supposing the charge had been made against him—what answer could he have made? How on earth could he in any way whatever have rescued himself from the certainty of being convicted as a fraudulent servant? My Lord, I asked some questions and pressed them to him, and I don't think they were impertinent or unworthy of consideration. I pointed out to him what his position was, and he admitted that which I am now arguing—he admitted that he had no means of answering, no means whatever of rescuing himself from the imputation; and the suggestion that was patent upon that I now venture to make to you,—is it at all likely that he would have become the instrument of the Gaekwar for the purpose of falsifying books, which falsification admitted his own dishonesty, and to which falsification—if he himself were accused, and the Gaekwar chose to be a party to the accusations, he could not have had any earthly answer? And upon that point, it is proved that there is not a scrap of writing in the Gaekwar's hand—not an act done in the presence of an independent witness by the Gaekwar, from the beginning to the end of this case (but more particularly I am referring now to the falsification of those accounts)—by which Damodhur Punt might have exculpated himself from the charge of embezzlement and fraud. My Lord, I think [illegible] ment for your consideration against the supposition that they were committed in the way that he stated, and for the purpose that he stated. It is difficult to imagine that he would not have supplied himself with some protection and that he would not have left himself entirely unprotected in the hands of a master who, he must himself have known would be after a certain time glad to get rid of him, and to whom he gave the power of getting rid of him. In the history of villanies committed in which great people are supposed to use small instruments, we always find that these instruments generally supply themselves with the means at all events of implicating their principals. I am not aware that I have ever heard in my life of a case in which a man in Damodhur Punt's place lent himself to fraudulent entries without retaining the power of making an explanation in the event of an accusation. My Lord, there is a matter that I may allude to in a word—although his hours at the Palace were from eight o'clock in the morning until ten at night, with the exception of a short time for dinner, those visits which form a material portion of the earlier part of this case, and which one would have thought he would have known of perfectly, especially if he had been an accomplice of the Gaekwar, seemed to have passed without his notice, and he did not seem to be a party in any way consulted in them. It is one of those inconsistencies that I think speak to our minds, and leads the way naturally to another observation, why if the Gaekwar was in point of fact dealing with a parcel of servants and others, and had a desire to obtain information, or to commit the graver crime with which he his charged—why, when he had a ready and facile instrument in his secretary, did he not leave him to do the infamous and dirty work, instead of placing himself constantly in the power of parties every one of whom would be unable to testify against him? I believe I remarked on Saturday that one of the most remarkable features in this case is that it seems that the Gaekwar rather took a pride in the number of persons whom he took into his confidence upon a capital and fatal matter of this kind; and really the mode in which the meetings are supposed to have taken place, and the perfect candour with which he seems to have offered his opinion to the humblest people, and I should think the most dangerous of people, is even in this extraordinary case a very notable and extraordinary feature. When I come to refer to some of the evidence that has been given, and the circumstances under which it has been given, and the conversations that took place, I shall very earnestly ask those members of the Commission, who are also natives of this country, to attend to some observations. I know that they will attend generally to all; but I shall direct some observations which I think will be peculiarly adapted to their knowledge of the country and its habits, and upon which I believe that they may give very valuable information, and be of very valuable use indeed to the Gaekwar in this his terrible

position. Now, my Lord, these matters I have dealt with, and I have endeavoured, in doing so, to state myself calmly as I shall endeavour to do during the remainder of my address. I may take the opportunity of saying that these observations are pertinent not only to this part of the case, for their application will be found when I come to the other portions of the case in detail. But having once called the attention of the Commission to them, I don't propose to elaborate upon, or, unless by forgetfulness or otherwise, again refer to them. Having disposed of Damodur Punt's position in relation to the accounts, now let me ask you to follow me in the history of what he is alleged to have done. At page 112 in the short-hand writers' notes in the *Bombay Gazette*—and it will save my reading many extracts that I might otherwise do, and I think enable you to follow such parts of the argument as are worthy of my attention, if you would allow me to refer you to the short-hand writers' reports in the matters which I may place before you—your Lordship will find the commencement of this extremely singular transaction. It commences with the order of the Gaekwar for the arsenic from the Fouzdaree, regarding which it is alleged that the Gaekwar stated to him that it was for the itch, and that he himself worded it that it was for a horse; and his further evidence is—"I took the order to the Fouzdar, but was unable to procure the arsenic." Now, I beg the attention of the members of the Commission to that. He wrote the order, and was unable to obtain the arsenic—that is his story. That is a falsehood—a deliberate falsehood. He begins by telling that which is entirely and absolutely untrue; he could have obtained that arsenic without any difficulty. The Fouzdar was called by my learned friend, and his evidence will be found in page 156 of the short-hand writers' notes. The Fouzdar says that the order was in all respects complete, and that there was nothing whatever to prevent Damodhur Punt from obtaining the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. As the superstructure is built upon this, the whole of it must tumble to the ground with the falsity of that allegation. It will be broken to pieces by other means, but that alone is sufficient to destroy it. But that, my Lord, is not the only feature to which I think it right to call your attention in this order for arsenic. This was an order upon which the Gaekwar's name appeared; the Gaekwar endorsed it. Therefore, as far as we can gather, unless he was a lunatic, he actually puts his own name upon an order for arsenic, which, according to Damoodhur Punt, is to be used for the purpose of poisoning the Resident. There is another view that may be taken of this, and that depends upon the view that hereafter you will take of Damodhur Punt. Damodhur Punt may be a mere instrument of the police, and knowing that he is perfectly safe if he assists them in obtaining a particular object, he may have invented the whole of this matter. But there is another view that may be taken—Damodhur Punt may have had some object of his own in obtaining the arsenic. Look at what his position was at this time. Colonel Phayre was beyond all question using every means in his power to sift the proceedings at the Palace; and, sooner or later, it must have been apparent to Damodhur Punt that his defalcations and frauds would be discovered. That idea must have been apparent. Nothing could have been more perilous to Damodhur Punt than an investigation of his accounts and in all probability other servants of the Gaekwar might be reasonably supposed to be under the same apprehension. I have already pointed out what such an enquiry would have led to: and if an enquiry had been made against him, there is no doubt his position would have been sufficiently perilous. He was in disgrace admittedly at the Residency; the Gaekwar was never able to take him there; he was not admitted within the walls of the Residency. Under these circumstances, Damodhur Punt knew that he was a marked man. He had a motive: the Gaekwar had none. Therefore, it will be hereafter a matter for consideration whether the whole of this story is a lie, or whether when, in point of fact, he admits that he has intended to murder, he has told one truth—and upon that point I shall make some further observations hereafter, when I come to investigate the evidence that has been given by other witnesses; and I think, indeed I feel sure, that when I point out some matters that at present have not been called to the attention of this Commission, that extraordinary, as the circumstances are that are patent before this Commission, there is passing through the whole of the matter circumstances that require the deepest consideration, and are calculated to create the gravest doubt as to what is the real history of this transaction. Let me, however, proceed with his statement. It is obvious, supposing he had any object in getting arsenic, why he did not get it from the Fouzdaree, because if he had been mixed up with the use of it at any time afterwards, the name of his master upon it would have at once traced the possession of it to himself. Under these circumstances if the Gaekwar had been desirous to use poison, the last thing on earth that he would have done would have been to put his name upon the order. On the other hand, the last thing Damodhur Punt would do when he found his master's name upon the order would be to obtain the arsenic, because it would have been the means of tracing it to himself. Upon that, he, according to his own account, represents to the Gaekwar that he cannot get the arsenic from the Fouzdaree. That will be in your recollection. Why not? Would not the obvious answer of the Gaekwar be—"Why, all poison is sent out of the Fouzdaree upon my order, and upon my order alone. I have the entire control of the poisons; I have the entire control of arsenic. What do you mean by saying that you cannot get the arsenic? you have got my order for it; go and get it." And yet he (the Gaekwar, allows the order, with his own endorsement, to remain in the records so as to convict him of attempting to procure arsenic in the event of any charge being made against him, and yields to the reason given him by Damodhur Punt that he cannot get it, without a single observation, although he knew perfectly well he could get it, and tells him to go and get it elsewhere under the circumstances to which I have now referred and to which I call your attention. Upon his statement that he could not get the arsenic at the Fouzdaree, he is directed to go to Nooroodin Borah, and get it there. Now, here, we have another curious interlude or episode in this very remarkable case, and here we have again an exemplar of police management and police arrangement. We have a good view of the liberty of the subject—whether they are respectable tradesmen or not—when the police chose to interfere with it. He gives a long account of going to Nooroodin Borah. I can quite understand why he has fixed upon Nooroodin Borah to tell a parcel of fables. He expected Nooroodin would endorse them. Nooroodin Borah, as will be remembered by Colonel Meade, was one of the complainants against the Gaekwar upon the Commission. He complained of having been fined five thousand rupees unjustly, and he also complained of a relative of his having been flogged. He was, and is, and might be well esteemed to be a bitter enemy of the Gaekwar. One can very well understand why it is that Damodhur Punt should have selected him as being the person to whom he applied for arsenic. It occurred to him, as it has occurred probably to men of little minds generally, that this man would naturally be only too glad to obtain vengeance. This is a man who is no friend of ours, but he seems, at the same time, to be an honest man. And how has he been treated because he refused to come up to what the police demanded of him? As confirmation of Damodhur Punt's statement, he is kept in custody, and has been kept in custody, for months. According to Akbar Ali, I believe, he has been remitted to prison, because they could not get anything whatever out of him, and Akbar Ali, with a smile the very reverse of benevolent, intimated, in passing, that there was something or another in reserve for him that he would not at all like. One is not therefore surprised that he has not made his appearance to confirm Damodhur Punt upon the subject. The police have done all they could to make him—they have threatened him, they have tortured him—but they cannot make him. Bitter enemy as he is to the Gaekwar, he is the one spot in this case in which an adherence to truth has induced a man to suffer torture and degradation rather than be made an instrument of a false charge against an innocent man. So much for the arsenic. Oddly enough, it does not appear by the depositions that he was ever taken before Mr. Souter, and that illustrates what I have already said that nobody was taken before Mr. Souter until a proper course of police manipulation had rendered him subservient to their purposes. He was never taken before Mr. Souter; he remained in prison. Akbar Ali said that he had been remitted back to jail with the threat that some proceedings or other will by taken against him—what they may be Heaven only knows! He is powerless to prevent them. There is no magistrate, no human being to whom a man, persecuted as this man has been, can appeal for remedy and for safety. So, my Lord, as far as I remember, there is no evidence whatever that Damodhur Punt ever obtained any arsenic at all—no evidence, I mean, beyond his own assertion. His own assertion is that he obtained it from Nooroodin. I think the observations that I have made upon that subject will satisfy you that this is utterly false. If he obtained it, he obtained it from some other source, and for some other purpose. The whole of his story is a fabrication that he might have obtained it upon his master's order. He did not do so, and the evidence in relation to Nooroodin is conclusive, that he did not get it from there. He makes no suggestion as to having got arsenic from any other quarter. This is the arsenic that permeates ultimately until it is supposed to reach the cup of sherbet of Colonel Phayre. I am not aware that there is any other suggestion as to arsenic being procured. I believe there was some suggestion of arsenic from the camp Borah—the man who has not been called; and if there was any arsenic obtained from him, they have his books in their possession, so that if that arsenic had been bought from him they have abundant means in their own hands to prove it. Now, I think the next portion of his evidence, having dealt with the arsenic, it will be desirable to deal with, will be the evidence as to what he calls the "physician's stuff." I have before me the evidence given before Mr. Souter; and part of it I will take the liberty to read. It will save me considerable amount of description, for I think the description he gives himself is as good and graphic as any I can attempt:—"At the same time, namely when the Resident had the open wound," that I presume to allude to the boil upon Colonel Phayre's forehead, "the big physician's younger brother brought a bottle of poison made up by the physician, but as there were many of us present, he did not give it that time, and he may also have wanted something for it. In the evening one day, when Colonel Phayre had the boil on his forehead, the Maharaja told me to get some blister flies to send to the younger brother of the big physician. He told me to send through the Fouzdaree and have the Wagries sent to catch some flies and taken to the physician. I told Narayenrao Wakusker, who is in the Foujdaree, accordingly. The next morning the Maharaja told Hariba, in my presence, that the physician's younger brother wanted some snakes to make medicine. The snakeman came to me two or three days after, saying he had the snakes that had been ordered, and I told him to take them to Hariba and take his order before going with them to the physician. Narayenrao brought the blister flies taken by the Wagries and shewed them to me, and the next day Goojaba, a servant of Nana Khanwelkur, came and shewed me some blister flies of the same kind, and I told him to take them to the physician's brother and submit them for his approval. About the same time the Maharaja told me that the physician's younger brother wanted the urine of a black horse; and I gave orders to Bappajee, the kamdar of the Khas Paga, to take some urine accordingly to the physician's brother." Now, I dont know what state of darkness this country may be in, but certainly this story reminds one much more of some Eastern tale of a former time than it does of anything that could have occurred in the nineteenth century. At the same time, upon that subject you are very much more competent to form an opinion from your own knowledge of what may be the superstitions of the natives possibly than I am myself, and I won't profess to offer any argument upon the subject, but leave you to judge of the probability of it. But passing away from that, I call your attention to what is done with it, and how it is used. I may as well, however, mention here that I think my learned friend began to get a little ashamed of this particular part of the case. I don't think that these plaster flies at all suited with his keen and acute intellect. I think he had a sort of notion that he was going a little too far; but inasmuch as they were down upon this evidence Mr. Souter, my learned friend fairly and properly enough proved the whole thing from Damodhur Punt's mouth;—but my learned friend could not go any further. I expected—indeed we were promised—the presence of the snake-man. We should have had an opportunity of learning by what process he is able to extract the poison. We should also have had some valuable information upon the subject of blister flies and their effect upon human beings, and with regard to the article that was particularly desired by the Maharaja for the purpose of poisoning his enemy, some account of its properties might have been given by the gentleman who was deputed to obtain it, and who appears to have obtained it. But my learned friend does not appear to have called any of those sages for the purpose of giving us any information upon the subject, and as far as I can gather these wonderful extracts were made into a white liquid and disposed of in a manner to which I will now call your attention—"The Maharaja wanted the stuff, but did not want to give what the man demanded" (that, I think, is rather improbable, and considering that Damodhur Punt had nothing to do but finger whatever amount of money he pleased belonging to his master, probably you will agree with me that it is not very likely to be true) "so suggested to Nana Khanvelkur"—(who has not been called, and I don't know who the gentleman is) "to get some of the contents of the bottle, and a day or two after, about 9 o'clock at night, Goojaba came to me with the bottle which the physician had made, and told me that he had taken it to the Maharaja, and that he had been ordered to bring it to me, and that I was to take some out of the bottle, and keep it till the next day, and then give it to Salam. I poured some out of the physician's bottle into a small bottle of mine, which had held attar and gave the other bottle back to Goojaba, and the next day. Salam came to my house at 9 o'clock, and I gave him the bottle to take to Rowjee to poison the sahib. This I understood perfectly, though I did not tell Salam to give it to Rowjee." So that we have now the contents of the bottle which were to be applied to the unfortunate Colonel Phayre. We know how it was made, the elements of which it was compounded. I shall have to follow that bottle through a variety of stages. It is almost a comical episode in this otherwise extremely serious case. But we trace it now from its source and it will not escape your attention, and I beg that you will keep in your recollection the account that Damodhur Punt gives of is, because you will find that when we are considering Rowjee's evidence that that account is extremely material. He says the first bottle brought was about this length (pointing to the fore-finger). He did not use any other term, but put up his finger, represented that the first bottle was about a finger's length, and that the bottle that he put it into was about half a finger's length. You will find that in the evidence—I believe I am quoting it quite correctly—beeause it is extremely important. It will be one of the means by which the falsehood of Rowjee's story will be developed. He tells us further that it was in an attar bottle. Now, I did not ask any particulars as to atter bottles. But I believe it is perfectly well known what they are—they are bottles in which there is a very thick coating of glass and capable of holding a very small quantity of atter. Probably the space to hold liquid is almost infinitesimal, and when you consider an otto-of-rose bottle of about the size of half your finger, you will agree with me that it is not calculated to hold any amount of liquid. But according to all accounts, this is the famous bottle which ultimately met with such adventures, and came under such very learned cognizance. This is the bottle given to Rowjee, and the bottle that I shall presently follow through its very eventful history. I have dealt with the arsenic, and I have dealt with the physician's stuff, as I shall perhaps in the future call it whenever I have the necessity to allude to it. I have now to come to the supposed obtaining of diamond dust. Now, I venture to believe that there was never such nonsense in the world talked as diamond dust being accredited as a poison. I have looked into books of considerable authority such as Taylor, and Beck, and others, and I cannot find the slightest trace, except in a work with which I was not acquainted until I came here, where it has been quoted on the subject. At the same time, for aught I know, there may be a belief that diamond dust is a poison when a book of any kind, whether an authority or not, asserts that it is. As far as I can understand, if it is spoken of as being an article thoroughly well known, one would imagine that it would be the residuum that comes from diamonds after they were filed or cut. However, they are shown to you as being the result of diamonds themselves being pounded, and it is supposed that diamonds were procured for the purpose of pounding them into diamond dust and using them in the way that is suggested for the poisoning of Colonel Phayre. It is quite odd that of two or three witnesses who have been asked upon the subject—goldsmiths, Nanajee Vithul and others—every one of them declared that he had never heard of diamond dust in his life—never heard of diamonds being pounded. We all know it is a very valuable article, and would imagine that the notion of its being a poison would have been discovered effectually long ago. However, I will accept the assertion made by my learned friend upon the foundation of the work that he referred to—Dr. Chever's work. I will accept it that there is a superstition of that kind which I will class with the superstitions about the snakes and the flies and other articles. There may be such a superstition, I cannot tell. But diamond dust never came out of Damodhur's place. Damodhur Punt never obtained any diamond dust. Let us follow what he says upon that subject, and I come now to a portion of the case that I shall have minutely to analyse, and I hope I shall be enabled to convey the ideas that are present on my mind upon the subject:—"I got the diamond dust from Nanajee Vithul. I got three massas of powder, and nine massas of diamonds. I know this from what Nanajee Vithul told me." That is an important portion of his evidence as you will observe when I call attention to the evidence given by Nanajee Vithul. Then he says—"I gave the diamonds to Yeshwuntrao, who said they were to be made into powder and given to Colonel Phayre. I said this is not good—this is bad"—a sufficiently mild mode of talking on the part of one who intended to poison. You will see that in the statement he first of all made, he said there were three massas of powder. It appears from what Yeshwuntrao observed—if his statement is true—that there was no powder given to him, because he simply makes the observation that the parcel or packet given to him was to be made into a powder. Now, I must pause at this period of the case. I have made observations upon the improbability of the Gaekwar taking such means as those imputed to him for the purpose of obtaining arsenic. I now would venture to ask the Commission what they think of the story in relation to his obtaining diamond dust. Assuming diamond dust to be pounded diamonds, why on earth should there be such an elaborate scheme to obtain possession of these diamonds; why should other people have been taken into confidence; why should a man have to falsify his books when the Gaekwar has nothing whatever else to do but to take the loose diamonds, and the diamonds that he was using in ornamentation and have them pounded? At that very moment he had small diamonds which were being used for the purpose of ornamenting the hilt and scabbard of a sword. Throughout his whole reign he had been in the habit of procuring diamonds. His diamond department was full of them; he had nothing whatever to do but to take them. Then why all this machinery; why all this quantity of falsehood; why all this manipulation of documents? What earthly purpose could be gained by it? If he had wanted diamond dust he had only to take his own dismonds and have them pounded. That is all he had to do. In the same way, it appears to be manifestly absurd that there should have been so much elaboration for securing arsenic. All these transactions took place in the absence of the Gaekwar and they are alone dependent upon the statement of Damodhur Punt. No collateral evidence of any kind is taken. Diamond merchants are not found to have brought the diamonds to the Gaekwar nor said to have brought them, nor is it said that they had any conversation with the Gaekwar at all about them. In point of fact, except through the medium of these most tainted and infamous witnesses, there is not a scintilla of evidence that the Gaekwar had anything whatever to do with or any knowledge whatever of these transactions. My Lord, I pass over those portions of Damodhur Punt's evidence in which he imputes certain conversations to the Gaekwar relative to the attempt on Colonel Phayre. They come within the argument that I have already humbly suggested to the Commission—they are utterly and absolutely uncorroborated—there is not a scintilla whatever of confirmation—and it is quite clear that in the matter of conversations, inasmuch as they are said to have taken place when Damodhur Punt and the Gaekwar were entirely alone, it is perfectly impossible for the Gaekwar to give anything but a general denial to them—he has no means by evidence or otherwise of doing anything else than contradicting what he denounces as an infamous falsehood—and I cannot do more therefore than refer to the character of Damodhur Punt, and the impossibility of any human being, I don't care who he is, extricating himself from such a web of charges as those made by Damodhur Punt against the Gaekwar made by a man admitting himself to be an accessory to the murder or attempt to murder endeavouring to shift off his own shoulders the responsibility on to somebody else, and obtain immunity for himself by casting the crime upon another. But while there is no conversation whatever, or any corroboration of any kind, all the statements made by the Gaekwar to Damodhur Punt, there is negative evidence that in my humble judgment goes very strongly to refute it. Every paper in the Gaekwar's possession was seized by the officer's and there is no genuine document whatever found by which the Gaekwar can personally implicated in of the taansactions. I used the term personally implicated for the purpose of distinguishing between the statement Damodhur Punt has put forward as the confirmation of his own statement, and supposing it to be true it amounts to nothing more in contradistinction to what I say ought to exist for the purpsse of confirming a villain of this description, namely such confirmation as brings the accused by word or by deed; by act only letter into connection with the transactions. But it is pretended except in one most remarkable document to which I shall presently call your attention, that the Gaekwar was cognizant in any way whatever with any of the transactions that Damodhur Punt was carrying on. And all the papers ransacked, searched and investigated with every minuteness show there is not a single corroborative proof connecting him with the actions of Damodhur Punt. There are other things that are very well worthy of your attention, and these again I used as being the strongest evidence that this case is a got up case against the Gaekwar. I submit what I am about to say to you with great confidence—it depends upon no words, it depends upon dates and upon the construction, that the Commission will put upon those acts. It does appear to me to be a most singular and remarkable thing, and I thiuk that it must have struck the members of the Commission at the time that the matters were being investigated as being singularly remarkable, and that is the story of the obliteration of particular parts of these journals. It strikes me as being all important. The mode in which it is used or suggested by the prosecution, is that these were obliterations of certain words—certain names. That connected Damodhur Punt with the transactions in question. Well, I have had an opportunity of looking at the dates of these obliterations, and I believe I am right in saying, if I am wrong my learned friend will hereafter correct me. The dates of three of the papers so obliterated are June 8, July 2nd, and September the 6th—these are dates which the Commission will be quite aware, during which time it is not pretended that any of these transactions took place—and therefore the supposed obliteration could have been for no earthly purpose as regards Salim because there was nothing whatever to conceal at that time, and according to the case of Damodhur Punt, nothing whatever occurred at that time. It is a much later date. There is one obliteration as late as the 13th October, that may have been an obliteration for something or another occurring to some of these parties—but with regard to the other three obliterations, they are at dates during which it is not pretended by any witness whatever that anything at all had occurred. Then, my lord, there is another curious feature in this case. Damodhur Punt did not obliterate them himself he says, but that he told an office clerk to obliterate them, and he vouches the name of the Clerk so employed. That name is vouched by my learned friend and pledged in confirmation of the story. He is called and absolutely denies the fact—he says there is not a word of truth in it.

Balwuntrao is his name. It is very true that we have a statement of Mr. Souter, one in which he admitted it on one occasion. 'I am corrected by my learned friend, that has not been said, I thought that in his examination by Mr. Souter he had so stated. However, the may now says the whole thing is a falsehood andan utter fabrication, he says "I never did anything of the kind." I do not know that any human being would have blotted it there except for the purpose of attracting attention. I don't believe this was ever done by Damodhur Punt, certainly it waa uot done as he said it was. Is it within the range of probability, or of common sense and common experience that Damodhur Punt for the purpose of concealment would have made these obliterations that must have attracted the attention of the very first person who looked at them. I am told, I do not know whether correctly or not, that some of the natives of India are not unskilful hands at obliteration, and that they are not generally signalised by large splotches of ink that must attract everybody's attention that looks at them. I can scarcely with gravity deal with such an assertion. It seems to me to carry on the face of it absurdity—the statement of a comparatively unreasoning mind which only looks at one object, which object it wants to carry out, and cannot grasp at the same time the folly and absurdity that surrounds an assertion of this character. I ask whether any rational or intelligible answer was given to the questions that I put and repeated over and over again, why, if there were any entries that you wanted to conceal in the journal, did you not throw them behind the fire or tear them up? If he had had time to do the one thing, he would have had time to do the other—but it is manufactured—it is a part of this foul case—it is shortsighted—it is ignorant—it is what no man of ordinary intelligence would practice, because it carries its answer upon its very face, but it is very probable that those who made these statements never imagining that this case would be tried before a Commission like the present, but by somebody or other without some reasoning power that would swallow all the absurdities he chose to utter; that must have been his idea passing through his wretched brain, that thing answers itself, and answers itself in a way that is most important for the men whose nonsense I have been endeavouring to demonstrate; it shows that evidence of a grossly flagrant kind has been manufactured, and it will cause this Commission to look with the greatest care and apprehension upon every portion of this case with which these manufacturers have had to do. I make no further observations upon that. I shall not have to recur to it again. As I have said before, I think it is negative testimony of a very important character indeed, and in the light of negative testimony I place it before this tribunal. I have already referred to the fact that he was perfectly well aware of the statements that Nursoo and Rowjee had made—he admits that before he was arrested he had heard of the alleged poisoning by arsenic and by diamond dust, so that his mind was fully prepared to furbish up some story of poisoning in which the principal elements should be arsenic and diamond dust. As to the bottle employed in the transaction he gives some kind of excuse by saying that it had poisoned a boil of Colonel Phayre. But now you have before you the evidence of Damodhur Punt that is given upon the subject of the arsenic and upon the subject of the diamond dust, and you have also my comments upon the subject, which it is a great gratification to me to find are not at all likely to be forgotten, and will I know be hereafter considered with perfect impartiality, and with sound and excellent judgment. I have endeavoured to make my propositions as clear as possible. I make them, knowing that they will be answered as far as they can be by my learned friend the Advocate-General. I know that the ability of a man holding one of the highest positions in the country will be brought to bear upon the subject; but at the same time I know that, recognising the duties of his high position, he will only do that which is in the interest of justice. He is not here, and he must feel gratified that he is not, to hunt an unhappy prince off his throne, and no man is more likely than my learned friend to act in the interests of that justice which will ultimately be administered here, and to which I have no hesitation in saying the whole of the population of India is looking forward to the result with great interest, while it will be watched by the greatest minds and the greatest intellects of Europe. I go now to another part of my subject. I shall have to go into some detail, and perhaps I shall not secure the entire sympathy of the Commission at first in what I am about to say. I am alluding to the evidence of Hemchund Futtychund. (Refers to page 137 of short-hand writers' notes.) Your Lordship will not have forgotten the appearance of that unhappy person in the witness-box. I never in my life witnessed, stamped upon the face and appearance of an individual, such an abject expression of terror as there was upon his. He had made his statement to the police and to Mr. Souter, which I shall presently read to you. He came forward here to say that that statement was false, that he had made it under intimidation, that he had gone through the process usually administered to witnesses, that he had been left in the custody of the police until he had been sufficiently handled to serve their purpose, that, moreover, he had introduced fictitious items at the bidding of the police, that he had done so under the threats of the police, and that they had carried out these ends by giving him just a gentle hint, as he was going in to Mr. Souter, "Now if you don't verify what has been done before, back you go to prison." That is his account, and under the influence of those threats he made a false statement to Mr. Souter. The Crown produces him for the purpose of saying that diamonds were brought from him through Nanajee Vithul, that Rs. 3,000 were paid him on account, that that sum came from a saving account, and had been falsely entered by Damodhar Punt as having been paid away to the Brahmins,—that is to say, that the entry upon which the Brahmin was called as a witness was an entry fabricated for the purpose of accounting for the sum of money paid to Hemchund for these diamonds, and that Hemchund's books contained fictitious entries to the effect that Rs. 3,000 were received from Khemchund Khoosalchund, when in point of fact they were in payment of diamonds. Hemchund was called here to prove two entries at the end of his book, debiting the Gaekwar with two sums of money for diamonds. For all these purposes he was called here by the prosecution. I think it is very desirable in this case, as so much depends upon it, to read what this witness said to Mr. Souter:

"Some few days after the last Dussera festival Nanajee Vithul, in charge of the Gaekwar's jewel-room, directed me and other jewellers to bring some diamond chips, which we did the same day and handed them to Nanajee, who retained them. The following day our diamonds were all returned, and we were told that the price did not suit. Two days after Nanajee Vithul directed me to bring my diamonds back again; they were weighed, the price settled, and purchase concluded. Four or five days later I was again sent for by Nanajee Vithul and directed to bring other diamond chips, which I took to the Palace accordingly. Nanajee Vithul was not present in the jewel-room. The diamonds were, therefore, handed to Venayekrow, Nanajee's brother-in-law, who weighed and priced them, and then took them along with me to Damodhur Punt, who remarked that the price was high, but kept them, saying that he would purchase them if required. On this occasion the diamonds were in two packets, both of which were kept; but about four days after, one packet was returned to me." It is well that I should call attention now to what Hemchnnd said when he was examined. Up to this point his evidence, when examined here, and his statement, agree, but they commence to disagree at this point, where he says that only one packet was returned to him. The Commission will find it desirable to recollect this fact when I call attention to the evidence of another witness. He asserts now that both packets were returned to him, and the question for your consideration is whether that is true or not:—"A few days after it became known that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre. Nanajee Vithul asked me whether I had entered the purchase of the diamond chips in my books, and if so, that I was to remove the entries in some way or other, as he was afraid that the diamonds in question had been made use of to poison Colonel Phayre. On hearing this I became afraid and at once caused the pages of my account-books, on which the sales of the diamonds were entered, to be removed, and fresh pages substituted. The three books now before me (lettered A, B, and C) are those that were thus tampered with. The price that I was to receive for the diamond chips was Rs. 6,270 of Baroda currency, and on account of this sum I was paid Rs. 3,000 by Nanajee Vithul, which has been credited at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book as having been received from one Khemchund Khushal. A portion of the above sum of Rs. 3,000 was counted out and paid to me by Nanchund Shroff of the Doomala villages." I want very much to impress upon the Commisson the point here which is really in dispute. Hemchund says now in evidence that both packets of diamonds were sent back, and that there was no transactions between him and Nanajee Vithul. He also says in his statement before Mr. Souter that the pages containing the alleged transactions with the Gaekwar were torn out; but he goes on to show that which you will ultimately find to be entirely inconsistent with their being so torn out—that an account of these transactions was to be found at pages 10 and 24 of the day-book, disguised as transactions with Khemchund Khoosalchund. My learned friend says that Khemchund Khoosalchund was an entirely imaginary character, in so far as these accounts were concerned; that Hemchund had had no such transactions with this Khemchund Khoosalchund, and really never knew of any transactions whatever existing with Khemchund to which he had been a party; and my learned friend pledged himself to call Khemchund Khoosalchund to prove that no transactions whatever had taken place between him and Hemchund.

The Advocate-General explained that the name should be Sewchund Khoosalchund—not Khemchund.

Serjeant Ballantine was glad that it was the printer's mistake with the name this time, and proceeded:—But there is no doubt about the real name, and no doubt whatever about the transaction. Now comes what I think sufficiently exhibits the manipulation of the police, the substantial truth of Hemchund's story, and the undoubted falsification of the books by the police themselves. I think you will agree with me that it is about as iniquitous, and at the same time as transparent a proceeding, when exhibited by the light of information subsequently obtained, as has pretty well ever been endeavoured to be foisted upon a court of justice. When Hemchund is called here, he says:—"Refer to pages 10 and 24—there they are—they are not torn out—they are not pretended to be falsified." These are the items which in his examination before Mr. Souter he vouches as proving the payments in relation to the diamond dust, and at the very time he was vouching this before Mr. Souter, Gujanund Vithul had in his pocket three bills of exchange which he must have deliberately suppressed, of which he never made the slightest mention, and which he never produced to the light until I challenged the production of them here. In these bills the history of Hemchund's transactions is clearly shown, and the impossibility that they could have related to diamonds proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. Now, Sirs, I shall rely upon your assistance in this case as men much more versed in such business matters as this than I am, and shall content myself with just giving a summary of my views upon the subject with a view to directing your attention to the details, which are extremely important. It appears that Nanajee Vithul had transactions with this Hemchund, and I cannot help having a kind of notion of the nature of the transactions when it appears, according to Hemchund's testimony, that some ornament was purchased from the person whose name I have already mentioned,—a jeweller at Poona—and it appears that that article of jewellery was intended, in some way or another, to belong to Nanajee Vithul, and had been paid for, and paid for by these three bills. You heard his evidence upon the subject, and I think he must have made out, to your entire satisfaction, that these three bills did apply to the payment for that ornament. Hemchund gave you the amount of the bills, the amount of interest, and so on, and made out an original sum of Rs. 10,000. How that sum was made up he explained with minuteness and detail. He brought the account up to Rs. 9,300 odd rupees, and said the balance was in connection with other transactions upon his books, where they might be seen. My learned friend, evidently astonished at these disclosures regarding the bills of exchange, and believing that the whole of Hemchund's story was an utter fabrication—as well he might, from the information he had received—if he were aware of it he possibly had not his mind particularly directed to the bills—he endeavoured to prove out of the mouth of Nanajee Vithul that Hemchund had been guilty of perjury, fabrication and falsehood. My learned friend cross-examined him at great length upon this point, and upon his dealings with Nursoo and the Poona goldsmith. It now turns out by negative testimony that every word of Hemchund's story about these transactions is strictly true, and that in point of fact the transactions did take place. Nanajee Vithul was never examined about them, and the Poona goldsmith was never called to confirm or the contrary the statement made about his dealings with Hemchund. As far, therefore, as I can see, and remembering the written documents before the Court, these two entries declared to before Mr. Souter to represent an untrue transaction for the purpose of covering the sale of the diamonds, turn out to represent a perfectly true transaction. The documents before the Commission, the absence of any contradiction of them and of witnesses who were upon my learned friend's brief and might have been called—all prove conclusively, I think, that what that man Hemchund said regarding this in the progress of this case was perfectly true. "When I declared that these were fabricated entries I did so in order to get out of the hands of the police. I give you my books, my bills of exchange, I vouch the names of all my people engaged in these transactions." That is practically what he said here. No contradiction whatever has been given to that. Although Nanajee Vithul is called in in the matters the entries are now proved conclusively by Hemchund to have been a pure business transaction, although he had been dragooned and frightened by the police into telling a falsehood when examined before Mr. Souter. I must say it really is a terrible state of things, take it in whatever point of view—something that must produce very grave feelings in the minds of all of us—the abject terror that these people can create upon the minds of people who appear to be well-to-do and intelligent, and who in a civilised state would be protected by their character and position, but here may be dragged from their homes, dragged to a prison, bullied by the police, threatened with punishment, kept in confinement, promised delivery if they make a statement consistent with what the police tell them to make; and then we have this fearful thing—that a deliberate false statement is made in the presence of Gujanand Vithul—made by his procuration—in relation to two items, while at that very moment Gujanand himself had in his pocket the means of proving, and probably had satisfied himself, that these items were entirely correct. My Lord, I use no further expression in condemnation of such a state of things. I confess it was with great apprehension that the proposition first came into my mind. It was with doubt I allowed it to remain there for a moment. I doubted my own judgment; I hesitated about my own discretion; and it was not until I had thoroughly mastered the documents themselves and the surrounding evidence, that I ventured to put it before men who can appreciate my argument, and to put forward upon it the broad assertion that if you are satisfied my view upon this matter is a correct one, the whole case from the beginning to the end is foul and rotten—that this mass of forgery and falsehood must fall to the ground, and be crushed under the foot of every thoughtful and feeling man. Hemchund's evidence is not, however, confined entirely to that, nor are the falsifications of the book limited to that. (Here Mr. Ballantine received from the Secretary exhibit A 2.) As my learned friend reminds me—and I am obliged to him for the information—these hoondies are not only referred to in this particular book, but are referred to throughout the other book admitted to be genuine. Therefore they are shown by a number of books to be a regular mercantile transaction, and bring out the state of things I have endeavoured to develop. It is very difficult to quite understand how is story is intended to be made out, because it seem rather like blowing hot and cold, first of all to impute to Hemchund the tearing out of the items which involve him in this matter, and the fact of vouching the very items themselves which appear to be still in the books; it is very difficult, I say, to see, even on the prosecution's own showing, how they are to reconcile these two things. But there can be no doubt about this. He is supposed to have torn out items for fear of implicating the Gaekwar, and yet they say that the item I have now before me is a genuine entry appearing upon the books at the time they were received. (Page 140 of the short-hand writers' notes referred to.)

Serjeant Ballantine pointed an item and requested the interpreter to read it.

Mr Nowrozjee Furdonjee—The item is as follows, "Debited to the account of Shrimunt Mulharrao Gaekwar, 14th of Aso-vud. Given to Damodhur Punt." (To the President.) This line is not quite correctly written, but I would translate it thus: "Narranjee himself gives to Damodhur Punt." One letter is wanting in Narranjee, so that it is Narrajee. Then follows the items—"Rs. 2,770—bilandi diamonds."

Serjeant Ballantine—That is sufficient for my purpose. You perceive from that entry that so far from the transaction being concealed it is patent. It is not in a curious place certainly, because it comes in upon the 7th or 8th November, when it might be very convenient in regard to the diamond dust that was supposed to be administered to Colonel Phayre. It, however, follows in a remarkable way the evidence of Damodhur Punt, because, according to the words used it is "delivered to Damodhur Punt by the hands of Nanajee." Such an entry as that would not, I should think, be found in many tradesmen's books, but here it concurs precisely with the evidence given by Damodhur Punt. If the item is a manufactured one we can pretty well account for the terms of the manufacture. You find it consistent with the traces being destroyed—with the destruction of entries. Here you not only find the item, but moreover in the very place a policeman would wish to find it who was conducting this particular case—upon the 7th and 8th, although probably it could not have been used at such a time of being supplied. Hemchund has declared that that entry was made in duress and by compulsion. I ask you to take the entry itself, and you have simply Gujanund against Hemchund. You have a man—I suppose a respectable tradesman—at all events no imputations have been suggested against his character. You have Gujanund, and know the nature of his transactions. I take the liberty of asking you to believe Hemchund rather than Gujanund. I ask you to do so, not only upon the characters of the men, but also upon the entry itself. I want to know what any reasonable man will say about that entry. Is it a genuine one? Or is it one made up for the purpose, as stated by Hemchund. 'Why, it passes everything! It being supposed that this transaction was correct, and one in which Damodhur Punt did not want to come before the public view, care has actually been taken to stick his name in. Moreover, it is clear that the whole thing is in direct contradiction of the statement made before Mr. Souter that all entries had been destroyed. Does it not create pregnant suspicion that Hemchund has told the truth? I think that that suspicion will be largely increased when I call your attention to another witness, Nanajee Vithul—the next witness to whose evidence I will now call your attention. Now, Nanajee Vithul is introduced as a go-between between Damodhur Punt and Hemchund in the purchase of these diamonds, and he, during his examination, confirms what was originally stated, that one of these packets was purchased and one sent back; and he alleges—and I beg the Commission not to lose sight of this fact—that these items of Hemchund's, upon which I have offered so many lengthened comments (the items accounted for by the hoondies), do in point of fact represent the sale of that one packet of diamonds. Nanajee Vithul knows all about these bills of exchange. He knows all about the transaction with the goldsmith at Poona. The transaction was one in which the ornament alleged to be purchased was an ornament for his brother-in-law. And beyond all question Nanajee Vithul was intended to be called to corroborate the evidence that had originally been given by Hemchund, and to contradict the evidence which he gave in open court here. There is no doubt whatever that Nanajee Vithul could have contradicted that evidence most conclusively had it been untrue. Here is a tradesman who keeps books. Here is a transaction in which Nanajee Vithul is said to be implicated, the bills of exchange being alleged to be bills to which he was a party. But Nanajee Vithul, although called by my learned friend, was allowed to stand down without being asked a single word upon the subject. I do not know that it is possible to place the case more strongly or to have more forcible and convincing proof of the truth of Hemchund's statement. Nanajee, however, sticks to it—and I think you will believe it to be a deliberate falsehood—that a packet of these diamonds was in point of fact kept and charged for; and I am not with out warrant for saying that it is a deliberate falsehood, because the very next witness called—Atmaram bin Rughoonath, a servant or clerk under Nanajee Vithul—said in the course of his evidence, "Nanajee said to me, I am going to take the yad away, as the diamonds are not to be purchased." That was in relation to the second packet of diamonds; and he distinctly states that the yad was to be destroyed because the diamonds had been sent back. This was not a matter of surprise to my learned friend, for I find the witness saying in his evidence before Mr. Souter—"It was about this time that a report was current throughout the city that an attempt had been made to poison the Resident. Nanajee Vithul told me, when receiving the memo., that I was to make no entry of the purchase of the diamond chips as he had returned them to Hemchund." That is what Hemchund himself says; and under these circumstances—considering the bills of exchange, the absence of any contradiction on the part of Nanajee Vithul, and other matters—I say it is perfectly clear that the diamonds were returned, that no sales took place, that there has been no erasure or obliteration whatever in Hemchund's books, that these pages which are vouched as being fraudulent and not applicable to what they are stated to be applicable, turn out to be applicable exactly to what Hemchund has stated in his evidence; and, moreover, that the two last items about the diamonds on the 6th and 7th are falsified entries, but that Hemchund was compelled by compulsion and duress to make them. I have not abstained from referring to any document upon this subject, or from any test that could be supplied; and I do say I think I have made out, as against the allegation of Gujanund, that Hemchund has told the true story, and is to be taken as a witness of truth. I am quite aware that Hemchund exhibited himself in no very favourable light in the witness-box when he said he did not know what Hindoostanee was. Of course that was an absurdity. At the same time it is clear, even from Gujanund's account, that he speaks Hindoostanee very imperfectly, and that his evidence was given partly in Hindustanee and partly in Guzerathi, so that saying that he did not understand Hindostanee was reasonable enough. Of course, when he said he didn't know what it was that was an absurdity which nothing can justify except confusion and a kind of terror he seemed to be in. He seemed to be apprehensive every moment of feeling the imaginary claw of an imaginary policeman upon his shoulder, and therefore afraid to utter a single word. I feel that in this matter I have a duty to do towards those persons who make statements upon which I feel I can place great reliance; and when one considers who Hemchund was—the circumstances under which he had been treated—I must ask the Court to extend their consideration towards him. An error he may have committed in the way he gave his evidence, but I shall presently have to call attention to the evidence of Colonel Phayre; and as I take it for granted that Colonel Phayre did not want to misrepresent statements, I hope that when you see that an educated man, in the confusion of his position, making errors which he has afterwards to correct, you will no more impute the errors committed by a poor man, under the influence of terror, to an intentional deviation from truth, than you would the errors committed by Colonel Phayre. I have very little more to say upon this branch of the case, except to allude to this fact—that Nanajee Vithul is said to have given Damodhur Punt two parcels, one containing diamond dust and the other diamond chips, while Nanajee himself says that he does not know what diamond dust is, and never gave him diamond chips at all, but that he only supplied the diamonds. Moreover, he proved the fact that with regard to small diamonds and chips, there was abundance belonging to, and subject to, the management of the Maharaja, which he could have got at any moment, and that in point of fact there was a quantity at his disposal. You have, therefore, in reality, by different witnesses, every single portion of the remainder of this substantial case disposed off. No arsenic, no diamond dust, doubtful whether any diamonds what-

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ever were sold, no proof from any source whatever that they were, the arsenic supposed to have been got from Nooroodin Borah not confirmed, the books of the person who is supposed to have sold the arsenic not produced; and the very mint out of which the coinage is supposed to spring, and upon which the whole case depends from the beginning to the end, crumbles to dust, and leaves nothing whatever remaining but Damodhur Punt's bare assertion unsupported by a single credible witness. With regard to Damodhur Punt, he may be lying from the beginning to the end, or he may, for all I know, be only a poisoner in intention. I shall not attempt to clear that man. From what I saw of him in the witness-box, he has a skulking, scowling, lowering countenance, and I could believe him guilty of any villany. From the way in which he answered questions here, I could imagine him capable of any amount of cunning. Doubted by Colonel Phayre, likely to have an investigation, prevented from ever coming into Colonel Phayre's residence, and being himself, as I am sure you will believe, a robber and embezzler of his master's money, a fraudulent servant who was likely to have his books investigated at any moment, I can very well believe that he was likely to be the person who initiated these proceedings; and if he did so, and employed Salim and Yeshwuntrao as his agents, I implore you in the name of everything just and fair to exculpate from such charges, made upon such weak foundation, the unhappy prince who is now relying upon the honour of those now sitting here, to acquit him of a crime of which he has declared himself to be absolutely and entirely guiltless.

Here the learned Serjeant requested an adjournment for three quarters of an hour.

The President agreed to adjourn for an hour and to meet again at half-past two o'clock.

Serjeant Ballantine—I am told that Nanajee Vithul vouched that a person named Nanchund Tullackchund was present when a sum of money was paid for these diamonds. I merely beg to mention that that witness has not been called to corroborate these statements. He was examined before Mr. Souter.

The President—Have we got any evidence in our proceedings that he was examined by Mr. Souter?

Serjeant Ballantine—I believe, my Lord, his evidence has been put in.

The Advocate-General—I have not the slightest objection to admit that Nanchund made a statement before Mr. Souter.

Serjeant Ballantine—This is rather important, as Hemchund is attacked by this witness in his deposition.

The President said that if Mr. Serjeant Ballantine had not the note referring to the matter at hand, he (the President) could take a note of it afterwards.

The Court now adjourned for half an hour. On the Court meeting again at half-past two—

Serjeant Ballantine resumed his address as follows:—I have, my Lord, dealt with Damodhur Punt, considering him to have been the origin of the whole matter, although as a matter of fact he was last called here. There are other two witnesses—Nursoo and Rowjee—whose evidence is of course of considerable importance. With regard to Rowjee, I do not propose at this moment to go through the details of his evidence, because I wish to follow one or two episodes of this case which I think are illustrative of the whole, and, I think had better be followed to their source. I have already alluded to the story about the bottle. We have got a bottle about the size of Rowjee's finger—an utter-of-roses bottle—which holds as little. It has not been pretended that there has been any change whatever in the bottle, but yet in Rowjee's hands it increased considerably in size. I propose very shortly to follow the history of this bottle. The Commission may remember that in the course of my observations, without pretending to put forward any direct proposition of any kind whatever, I expressed a doubt that has permeated through my mind as to whether the servants of Colonel Phayre had in point of fact any intention to poison. I have dealt with Damodhur Punt and delivered him over to your mercies. Deal with him as you please, or consider him the villain he pretends to be when he did in point of fact intend to murder Colonel Phayre; but I cannot bring my mind quite to the realization of the idea that Colonel Phayre's servants were concerned in any such deliberate design. I do not say they were not, but I cannot bring my mind to think that they were. It is extremely important to follow the history of this bottle, and Rowjee's statements upon it. Well, this attar bottle gets into his hands. The period when it does so is extremely doubtful. He himself puts it at about the 9th November, but I am told that he received possession of it at a much earlier period than I supposed. At all events he gets it earlier than October. As I have said before, it becomes extremely enlarged after it gets into his possession, and then the question is as to the uses he has to put it to. He understood that it was to be put into Colonel Phayre's bath, that it was given to him for that purpose, and that there was powder in it. According to Damodhur Punt, we have heard what the stuff was compounded of. According to him, also, we have the size of the bottle. We then have a description of what Rowjee did with it. He puts it between his drawers, or some other peculiar place, and it produces a boil upon his stomach. It occurs to him then that if he puts it into the bath or uses it against Colonel Phayre it might injure the sahib. The bottle was intended to poison him, or destroy him in some way or other; but Rowjee is seized with a fit which it is extremely difficult to understand. At all events, directly it produces a boil upon his own stomach, he is determined that he will not use it, and accordingly throws the contents away. I believe I am correctly stating the extraordinary evidence Rowjee has given. He, however, keeps the bottle, which is subsequently, according to his account, mixed up with arsenic, or whatever the materials may be, to poison Colonel Phayre upon the 9th November. He is told to mix these things in a bottle, shake them up, and put them in a glass from which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of drinking sherbet. The first observation that occurs is, how could a quantity of arsenic or any other poison be shaken up in a bottle of half-a-finger length? It is not pretended that there is any other bottle than this, which has been traced from the evidence of Damodhur Punt. Of course, probably the whole story of the bottle is a fabrication, and that Damodhur and Rowjee contradict each other upon the size of the bottle because one did not know what the other had said about it. But I think the whole thing is an absolute piece of absurdity. A mixture of arsenic, poison, and water could not be shaken in it. If you consider that the story about the bottle has broken down, another link in the story is done away with. I will ask my learned friend what he means to say upon this bottle episode. He cannot urge that there were two bottles. If so, what became of the attar bottle? Does he mean to say that Rowjee procured another? If so, what becomes of Rowjee's statement that he obtained that identical bottle from Damodhur Punt? I would also ask this Commission what view they take of Rowjee's evidence about not using this bottle, which, it is said, was handed over to him for the purpose of injuring Colonel Phayre in some way or another. Do you accept his explanation that he was afraid he would hurt the sahib? Is it not pertinent to the observations I made on Saturday that it is quite possible that Damodhur Punt intended to commit murder, but Colonel Phayre's servants did not? I shall be very glad if the Commission come to this conclusion, because—although these people are perjurers and scoundrels, they are not of the deep die they have described themselves to be. If that is the case I may as well call your attention to the time when it is said Rowjee received this bottle. He says that he received it about the time that Colonel Phayre had this boil—that is to say, some very considerable time before he received the first supply of arsenic. He vouches that Nursoo was present at the time he received the bottle, and I call your attention to this, as it contains one of the important contradictions of the case. Nursoo corroborates him as to the receipt of the bottle, but fixes the time as at the very last interview—that is, three or four days before the poisoning took place. It ought not to be lost sight of either that in his deposition before Mr. Souter Rowjee never mentioned the bottle at all. The bottle is only mentioned after Damodhur Punt has made his statement upon the subject.

The President mentioned that, according to his recollection, there was a discrepancy between Rowjee and Nursoo as to the time the bottle was given.

The Advocate-General said that Rowjee had mentioned the small bottle in his deposition, for he said, "I used to shake it up in a small bottle and then pour it."

Serjeant Ballantine—But he never says a word about a bottle being given to him full of poison, or (in the way that is now suggested) a bottle coming from Damodhur Punt at all. He says he has got a bottle, but never speaks of another bottle of poison. Rowjee himself affirms the fact that the bottle he saw used was the bottle he obtained from the Maharaja under the circumstances I have described. I wish to impress upon the Commission that in the first place the bottle described by Damodhur Punt is an impossible bottle to have been used in the way described; in the next place Rowjee never mentioned he received a bottle containing poison when he was before Mr. Souter; again, the bottle he used for the alleged poison he describes in a perfectly different way and of a different class, while he does not pretend to say that the bottles were two different kinds. Perhaps really that bottle contained some of the magic elements described by Damodhur Punt, because it appears to me utterly incredible, notwithstanding the great scientific opinion we have heard expressed upon the subject, that a bottle sealed up in the way it was could produce a boil upon a man, supposing some of the contents exuded from it. If a person manipulated his stomach with arsenic he might have caused a boil, but that the mere accidental exuding of a small quantity of arsenic from a bottle of that description should cause a boil is beyond my comprehension. My learned friend had evidently a lingering belief in the story, and called up Dr. Gray for the purpose of supporting his idea. Dr. Gray, during the process of examining Rowjee's boil, looked very grave, and came back to the witness-box with his scientific opinion. It was put to him whether, in his judgment, such appearances he saw might have been produced by what Rowjee had described. Fortunately none of us had an opportunity of judging what these appearances were. Dr. Gray gravely told us that a little of this liquid exuding from the bottle might have produced the boil. After that, who on earth can say that it might not? This reminds me a good deal of how a very eminent man in our profession, whom your Lordship doubtless remembers, and who, I have no hesitation in saying, was the greatest advocate I have ever seen in my life and the best lawyer, was deluded by a scientific opinion into a suggestion that a person who had eaten an apple might have been poisoned because there was an apple pip in it! He was called, "Apple Pip" ever afterwards, and, in the same way, I think Dr. Gray's name will always be associated with a boil upon the stomach of this Hindoo. The way science was shocked by such a piece of absurdity was rather surprising. I was taken in by Dr. Gray because there was a solemnity about his appearance that led me to hope I would be able to say that there was at least one witness in this case thoroughly respectable; but I thought of Apple Pip, and there was an end of the belief, and an end of the bottle. It is something too absurd. By the way, the contents of this bottle were never put to Dr. Gray, or probably he might have found out that there was something in them deleterious and calculated to produce boils upon the stomach. If this were an ordinary case one would be inclined to pass it over with a mere smile; but to think that the man who is the principal perpetrator here should be guilty of such a piece of folly and be the man upon whose evidence a prince has been practically deposed from his throne, makes that which I believe would otherwise be a laughing-stock a matter of deep gravity and one worthy of the gravest contemplation. I cannot help thinking that before such a man was allowed to have such an effect, his evidence ought to have been analysed by big and honest men. I pass away from the bottle; I wish it farewell. It is an absurdity at once ridiculous and painful as being part of a procedure like this. I now come to another part in which Rowjee is also an actor. I mean the powders Damodhur Punt is supposed to have sent to Salim or to Yeshwuntrao. They are subsequently supposed to have been delivered in the presence of the Gaekwar through a variety of formalities, and at last they come into the hands of Rowjee. I think I had better call your attention to the account Rowjee gives of these powders when he is examined for the first time before Mr. Souter:—"Salim and Yeshwuntrao immediately began to persuade us by saying that if we would only carry out the Maharaja's wishes we should not be required to serve any longer, as he would make a handsome life provision for us and our families; that we should have 'assamies' bestowed upon us, and should in addition receive a lakh of rupees each as soon as the work was done—meaning as soon as the Resident's death took place. We consented to do the job, and the Maharaja then said that the article to be administered would be given to us by Yeshwuntrao and Salim. A few days after this the jemadar gave me two powders, and told me that equal parts of each should be administered for two or three days, and in such quantity as to consume the whole in that time. This had also been carefully explained to me by Yeshwuntrao and Salim in the presence of the Maharaja. I did not commence to administer the powders for two or three days, as no favourable opportunity presented itself for so doing. It was decided at our consultation with the Maharaja that the poison should be administered in 'sherbet,' which Colonel Phayre was in the habit of taking every morning on return from his walk. Accordingly I put the powders into the 'sherbet' two or three times whenever I found no person in the room or about to see me." In another part he goes on to say that the packet of powder which the jemedar had given him he made into small doses, as directed. Now, the statement that he has made here is not that he used the papers as directed, not that he made them into three packets, not that he administered them in that way, and not that one of the three packets was found in his belt; but what he says is, that he found the two powders of different colours, and "my own notion was that the white powder was the most dangerous, and therefore I only put a small portion of the white powder into all three packets which I made up, and the remainder, consisting of all white powder, I put into my belt." Now, which of these stories is true? They are in direct opposition. As far as I understand the evidence, the powders were mixed up at the time he got them up and were not two powders, one of white and the other of gray. That is the story told by Damodhur Punt, and that is how he represents it to Mr. Souter. I am wrong, it seems, in supposing that the powders were mixed up already, and I am much obliged to my friend for correcting me. But Rowjee distinctly says to Mr. Souter that he mixes them up as directed, and his statement before this Commission was quite different. How are these stories reconcilable? Then we come to the question—why should he not have followed his directions? What did he know about the difference of the powders? Then again they were meant to poison Colonel Phayre, and why should he have kept back what he supposed to be the most deleterious? The whole thing is unintelligible in connection with the subsequent story of the belt. If his story before Mr. Souter was true the parcel found in his belt would have contained two powders and not merely arsenic. I venture to think that taking these stories together you have a congeries of improbabilities out of which it is impossible to see day-light. There is no doubt, however, that that arsenic in the belt was extremely useful for other purposes. Mr. Souter was not present at the finding of the damaged papers belonging to Damodhur Punt, and at the discovery of the arsenic he was not present. In fact, he never seems to be present at the finding. There was a universal cry after Rowjee to destroy the poison and leave no trace whatever, but curiously enough his mind seems to have got into a haze about the arsenic, and it entirely escaped his recollection. But Akbar Ali's intelligence overcomes many difficulties, and perhaps Providence assisted him on this occasion. Akbar says to Mr. Souter that he would not wonder if some powder were left in the belt, and Mr. Souter says, "You'd better look to the belt," and he has such confidence in Akbar that he permits him to depart to fetch the belt. It occurs to me to ask, however, why didn't Mr. Souter accompany Akbar? Akbar had made a most valuable suggestion. That belt ought to be put in a menagerie—I mean a museum—and that Akbar Ali should be put in the museum. That belt is a wonderful belt. It will go down to posterity. When Akbar feels the parcel in the belt, as if his Providence had told him there was arsenic in it, he immediately sends for Mr. Souter, and Mr. Souter says, "God bless me, why this is arsenic." I cannot help thinking that here was a matter in which Mr. Souter deliberately left a man whom he knew to be utterly unscrupulous to manage the belt, and relied upon something coming out of it, and sure enough something did come out of it. The discovery of this arsenic can only be considered providential—if it can be supposed for a moment that Providence had anything whatever to do with Akbar Ali. I have shown that as far as Damodhur Punt is concerned he got no arsenic and no diamond dust; I have shown that Rowjee's account of the belt is absurd even to comicality, and I have shown that with regard to the bottle he never mentioned it until the bottle had been mentioned by Damodhur Punt; that with regard to the powders, he says he used them in one way and then swears he used them in a totally different way, and then produces a paper of pure arsenic which is found in the belt under improbable circumstances—all this is a story which rational beings would be compelled to look on without doubt, to use no stronger expression; but when the story is told by such a man as Akbar Ali, it carries falsehood upon it, and I charge, before this Commission and before the world, that in that belt was placed by Akbar Ali the powder which was ultimately found, and directly that was done he called Mr. Souter as a comparatively respectable person to vouch to the facts of its being found. I shall now conclude my observations to-day by calling attention to the intrinsic evidence of Rowjee's falsehood. Undoubtedly Pedro is a respectable witness; upon his character no stain attaches; but he is a Portuguese by birth, and I am told that it is extremely unlikely that any Hindoo would make an accomplice of a Portuguese. Pedro gave his evidence where he could not be tampered with—before a gentleman named Edgmiton, who, I am told bears as high a character as any man in India. Pedro says he received money upon a particular day, but with regard to all the interviews imputed to him by Rowjee, Pedro pledges his solemn oath that Rowjee's statement is entirely and absolutely false. The Commission can determine, without any observations on my part, whether they can find Pedro guilty of accepting poison with the view of poisoning a master with whom he had been a servant twenty-five years without any earthly motive, because so far as I can see no motive whatever is suggested for the treachery of Pedro. I think I can point to other intrinsic evidence of the falsehood of Rowjee. The conversations which Pedro is said by Rowjee to have had with the Maharaja are singularly alike, both in spirit and in word to conversations which Rowjee reports to have had with the Maharaja himself. The inference is obvious. What other conclusion can you come to than that Rowjee's story is a base and weak fabrication? My friend here calls my attention to an extremely material fact. Pedro's visit is made to be three or four days after his return from Goa, which was on the 3rd November, so that the visit would be about the 6th or 7th, the very period as I shall subsequently show that has been fixed as being the period of Rowjee's visit with Nursoo.

Serjeant Ballantine concluded by saying he would probably get through the remainder of his observations by mid-day to-day.

The Commission rose shortly before four o'clock.

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